THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE WRECK.

LATEST FROM THE NEW ERA.

One Hundred and Fifty-five Persons Saved.

250 LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

BODIES FASTENED TO THE RIGGING.

Many Bodies Washed Ashore at Deal Beach.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WRECK.

Immediately upon receiving tidings of the terrible shipwreck of the *New Era*, at Deal Beach we dispatched Reporters to the scene of the disaster, and have gathered additional particulars, though not so full or complete as we shall probably be able to furnish to-morrow. It is as yet impossible to give an accurate list of the names of the saved and lost. In the confusion incident upon the attempts to rescue the survivors, all order has been waived, and such information only is furnished as the imperfect facilities of the place and the foreign language of the survivors permitted. It is ascertained that out of *Four Hundred and Ten* persons on board the ship, but *One Hundred and Fifty-five* have been saved; and of this number *three* died soon after reaching the shore.

The latest accounts from the wreck, received at a late hour last night, state that the ship has settled deeply in the sand, and her deck is now level with the sea. Many bodies have been discovered, lashed to the rigging—the last faint attempt of the victims to sustain life during the cold and suffering of Monday night.

From our Special Reporters.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The scene on the beach to-day beggars description. The citizens of Long Branch, Red Bank and all the adjacent towns and villages of New-Jersey, have gathered here, to the number of hundreds, to witness the last scenes and to render such assistance as may be in their power. The sea, however, ran so high during the day and night yesterday, that it was utterly impossible for any boat to brave the waves and live. According to [illegible] the spectacle of hundreds of human beings perishing within sight, and almost within reach of the shore, it would have been but an act of madness to risk life in the attempt to rescue others.

This morning, the sea having partially subsided, the boats were put off, and one hundred and fifty persons were taken from on board the *New Era* and safely brought to shore. About fifty more remain on board as this dispatch is preparing. We can see the rigging covered with the bodies of those who lashed themselves to the ropes and spars last night, in order to prevent being washed away by the waves.

This morning, for the first time, it became practicable to launch the surf-boats, and the labor of transferring the passengers from the ship to the shore was begun, and carried forward with great activity. The sea is now quite calm, and hopes are entertained that all the survivors now remaining on board will be rescued. It is to be feared, however, that nearly *Two Hundred and Fifty lives have been lost* by this distressing shipwreck. We have no time to add full particulars.

Among those saved this morning was one lady, a German, who states that she had two brothers and sisters on board of the ship.

The rescued passengers are accommodated with lodgings and food, clothing, &c., at the houses of Mr. BURTON and Mr. ALLEN. It is intended to dispatch them to New-York as soon as possible, on board of one of the steam-tugs.

Nine of the bodies, which were washed ashore last night, remained upon the beach this morning uncared for. They will be buried as soon as possible.

Mr. JOHN WOOLEY, Coroner of Monmouth County, has just reached the scene, and will immediately proceed to hold inquests upon the bodies.

Considerable amounts of money have been found upon the bodies which have been washed ashore, and the sums have been taken in charge by responsible parties.

Capt. HENRY, of the *New Era*, was one of the first to escape. He got ashore on a life-boat, in company with about twenty of the passengers. He declares that he has had bad luck during the entire voyage. The ship (he says) leaked so badly that he cherished no expectations of getting her safely into port, in the event of any unforeseen accident occurring. He appears to have been discouraged and disheartened. When the ship struck, he required the passengers to remain below in the hold, in order to give a chance for the crew to work.

It is stated, however, that at the time the announcement was made to the Captain that there were six fathoms of water in the hold, he was sleeping. His orders, when he had been apprised of the danger, were to keep the ship on the way she was then going.

Some of the crew are saved.

The ship was loaded with 600 or 800 tons of chalk, and the remainder of the cargo is hardware.

We hear that the life-mortar once sent a line across the vessel from the shore, but it proved of no practical use.

Among the passengers on board was a physician, who is said to have had $20,000 in his possession. He was washed overboard.

A sailor attempted to rescue the Doctor as he was falling overboard, but failed.

Capt. HENRY has attempted no justification of his conduct in leaving the vessel before taking measures for the safety of his passengers.

The cause of the loss of the 200 passengers was, that when the gale struck the vessel, Capt. HENRY ordered all of the passengers below and closed the hatches upon them, he thinking that he would be able to work off the ship.

LATER.

Three P. M.—The *New Era's* mail-bags have been recovered and brought on shore.

Among the passengers saved is WM. VAN [illegible]LEN, whose wife died soon after the ship left Bremenhaven.

At about 7 o'clock this morning, all the passengers who were alive were landed upon the beach, numbering 135, exclusive of 20 saved yesterday. The total number saved, out of the whole number of 410 persons on board at the time of the disaster, is 155, three of whom died shortly after reaching the shore.

Seven P. M.—At 4 o'clock this morning the sea had gone down sufficiently to enable surf-boats to live, and at 4½ o'clock Mr. WARDELL's boats went off to the wreck, and by 7 o'clock one hundred and thirty-five persons were safely landed, notwithstanding a heavy rolling surf and the sea almost constantly breaking over the ship.

After all the living were taken from the wreck search were made on board for the dead. Twelve bodies have already been brought on shore, and we understand there are at least twenty or thirty more still on board, many of whom are cut and mangled in the most shocking manner.

We have not been able to get the names of the lost, but most of those saved were forwarded to Red Bank, and will reach the City by the steamer *Alice C. Price*, on Wednesday, at about 6 or 7 o'clock P. M., or possibly at an earlier hour, if not delayed by the tide.

Several of the women are so completely exhausted as to render it impossible to remove them at present; but they are well taken care of.

Capt. HENRY has been incessantly engaged ever since he reached the shore yesterday morning, and he has had no opportunity to prepare a statement of the terrible disaster for publication. We learn from him, however, that he sailed from Bremenhaven on the 28th of September with upwards of 400 souls on board the *New Era*, and 30 died on the passage.

Of the number landed here, several have died, and, probably, others will die from the effects of their terrible hardships during the past thirty-six hours.

The ship has settled in the sand, and her deck is now nearly level with the sea. Her spars still stand, but her hull is much broken, and she will be a total loss.

Other Accounts.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 14—7 A. M.

The ship *New Era* was boarded this morning by the wreck boats, and all the passengers that are remaining will be saved in the course of three or four hours. A great number of bodies have come on shore during the night, and five were picked up this morning within 400 yards of the telegraph office.

The ship is very much broken up, but her masts are still standing, and the passengers are clinging to the rigging.

One hundred and thirty passengers have been landed from the ship this morning.

Fifty dead bodies, in all, have been picked up on the shore.

There are two tug boats here, but they are not able to render any assistance as yet, owing to the heavy swell which prevails.

Arrival of a Steam-Tug from the Wreck.

Capt. FOURTAIN, of the steam-tug *Hector*, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, having left the wreck at 9½ o'clock in the morning, up to which time the ship lay as before, full of water, the masts standing and the sea making a steady break over her. The Captain, officers and crew, with the exception of the steward are saved, and of the 460 souls on board, only 163 are saved. *They were taken off and landed on the beach* by the surf boats from the beach.

Capt. F. says there are a great number of dead bodies lashed in the rigging; the lighter schooner is at anchor near by.

Feeling at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The disaster has created intense excitement among the people residing in the neighborhood. The Jerseymen from Long Branch, Red Bank, and other places in the immediate vicinity, turned out in strong force to render assistance to the suffering.

Many residents of this town—twenty-two miles distant from the wreck—are preparing this morning to visit the wreck, and render every aid in their power.

Letter from the Inspector at Deal Beach.

The following letter was dispatched by Inspector MORRIS, on discovering the wreck:

CHELSEA COTTAGE, Monday, Nov. 13, 1854.

The ship *New Era*, Capt. HENRY, from Bremanhaven, with chalk, dry good, and hardware, came on this morning, at 6 o'clock, four miles south of my house, at Deal. She has four hundred passengers, seventy-five of whom are already lost, and twenty saved; the balance are still holding on to the rigging, the ship being a perfect wreck, and but little hope is entertained of the poor sufferers being saved. We are doing all that can be done to save life, yet the skill of man is easily baffled. Seven bodies have been picked up, and our shore is literally strewed with dead bodies and fragments of the wreck. The night, and the constant screams of the sufferers, are heart-rending in the extreme; but no human aid can save them until the sea becomes more calm. Hundreds of persons are on the shore, ready to save, but to no purpose.

Yours, in haste, J. W. MORRIS, Inspector.

Letter from Mr. Bowne, General Insurance Agent.

DEAL, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I arrived here last evening, and endeavored to board the ship, but did not succeed, owing to the heavy surf. I found her full of water—broadside on the beach—and rigging full of passengers. She is the *New Era*, of Bath, from Bremen for New-York, with 374 steerage and 10 cabin passengers. *Her cargo consists of 600 tons of chalk, taken in in London, and the balance of the cargo consists of Bremen goods.* She is principally insured in Boston.

About 140 of the passengers and crew are saved. There were 410 in all. Her decks and rigging are filled with the mutilated remains of the dead—presenting the most horrifying spectacle I ever witnessed. The inhabitants here are doing everything in their power for the survivors. I shall remain here with the *Excelsior*, to save sails, rigging, and whatever is possible to save.

She came on yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The captain mistook the soundings for Long Island. He informs me he sounded at 5.30 A. M., in 16 fathoms. The spars are all standing, with close reefed topsails set.

There is too much sea on to do anything at present. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, J. Q. BOWNE.

P. S.—The Captain's name is THOMAS J. HENRY.

To WALTER R. JONES, A. B. NEILSON and ELLWOOD WALTER, Esqrs.

Letter from the Manager of the Sandy Hook Telegraph.

OFFICE OF THE SANDY HOOK TELEGRAPH, No. 21 Wall-street, Nov. 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed an article in your paper of this morning over the signature of E. SMITH, of the News Yacht of the Associated Press, which seems to require a word of explanation from me.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning the ship *New Era* went ashore at Deal Beach. At about 8 o'clock I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. HENRY WARDELL addressed to WALTER R. JONES, Esq., President of the Board of Underwriters, informing him that the passengers would remain on board for a steamer to be sent down from the City to take them off. This dispatch I sent to Mr. JONES' residence in the City, and to Capt. BOWNE, the Agent of the Board, but neither of them were at home.

I soon after saw Capt. BOWNE at my office, where he called for information, and after communicating with him, he got the steamer *Hector* prepared as soon as possible, and on my meeting Mr. JONES at his office, he instantly telegraphed to the steamer *Achilles*, which was understood to be at that time off Sandy Hook, to proceed immediately to the wreck; and Mr. JONES, on hearing that the steamer *Leviathan* was also at the Hook, wrote a telegraphic dispatch, with similar directions, to her, to which he secured the signatures of her part owners, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and of Messrs. DUNCAN & Co., the consignees of the *New Era*, directing the *Leviathan* to proceed immediately to the New Era, both of which dispatches were transmitted by me without any delay. Both of these steamers *being then outside Sandy Hook, could not be supplied with anything*, in addition to what they then had on board. I understand that *neither of the boats belong to the Underwriters*, and that the Board pays for them at a certain price per diem, as others do who have occasion to employ them.

Truly and respectfully yours, W. O. LEWIS.
Manager N. Y. and Sandy Hook Telegraph.

The Bark Vierge Marie.

The Agents of this vessel have not received any further intelligence from her. The steamship *Mercury* has not yet returned to the City. When she does come, we may expect the whole of the passengers in her.

Schooner Ashore.

The French schooner *Two Sisters*, PANNIER, from the coast of Africa, is ashore at Fire Island. Her cargo consists of India rubber, &c. The vessel remains tight, and is well up on the beach. She went on Sunday night.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Run on the Banks of Washington—Meeting of the Soldiers of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The run on the Exchange Bank in this city continues to-day, but there were appearances of an *abatement at the close of Bank hours. The paper* of the Bank is redeemed promptly, but depositors are not allowed to remove their deposits, and bill holders are paid in notes on the Trans-Alleghany Bank of Virginia, an institution said to belong to the same firm. Strong doubts are entertained as to the capability of the Bank to sustain itself under such sudden pressure.

The soldiers of the War of 1812 held a meeting in this city to-day to respond to the call for a National Convention, to be held here January 8th, and appointed a Committee of thirty-two to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

The object of the Convention is to take measures [illegible]

The Case of Minister Soule—Run on the Banks.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The *Union* of this morning expresses the hope that the decree against Mr. SOULE was issued under a misapprehension of facts, and that the Emperor will make prompt reparation.

The run on the Trans-Alleghany, the Arlington, the Old Dominion, the Kenawha Banks, and also the Exchange Bank, of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. still continues, and each bank is redeeming its notes with those of the others.

Excitement about the Canal Bank of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Dr. ACKLEY, a special depositor of $8,000 in the Canal Bank of this city as State Commissioner for the erection of an Insane Asylum at Newbury, attempted to get possession of the property of the Bank by law, as assignee, but was refused the keys of the safe. Thereupon the Sheriff caused the safe wall to be broken into. Meanwhile a general depositor of $15,000 sued the Bank, and summoned the assignee to give him possession. The landlord of the building then refused to accept the assignee as a sub-lessee, and the breaking in of the wall was temporarily suspended. It was afterwards resumed, and it was proceeded with amidst the greatest excitement. What was got by the assignee has not yet transpired.

The Central Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

A special excursion train left here this morning at 6½ o'clock, filled with the invited guests from this city and the Eastward, who have been invited to participate in the opening ceremonies of the Central Ohio Railroad to-morrow. They arrived in Cumberland this afternoon, all in fine spirits. After partaking of a good dinner, the party were joined by the Mayor of Cumberland, J. ROMAN DIXON, and other prominent citizens, and then proceeded on their way to Wheeling, which they expect to reach about midnight.

The Southern Mail—News from Texas and Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The Southern mail as late as due has been received, with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday.

The Brownsville *Flag* says General WOLL had been called to the city of Mexico. The officers of the revolutionary army were at Brownsville on the 21st making arrangements for another campaign. They were being arrested charged with violation of the neutrality laws.

The Wreck of the Steamer Jewess.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *Jewess*, which went ashore on Brigantine Beach on the 11th inst., has become a complete wreck, having this morning gone to pieces. She lies about fifty yards from the shore. Her engines it is thought will be recovered. The insurance on her is $70,000. Her cargo is a total loss.

The Money Market of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Money matters are more quiet in this city to-day. A violent wind, accompanied with a snow-storm, has interrupted the transaction of business.

The money brokers are doing a heavy business, and people are submitting to heavy shaves on all Western money.

Up to noon to-day no official returns of this county had been received.

Burning of the Steamer Forrester.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *Forrester* was destroyed by fire last night, at New-Richmond, twenty-five miles above this city. She is a total loss. The steward, chambermaid and one hand are supposed to have perished in the flames.

Stoppage of George Milne & Co., Private Bankers.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

GEORGE MILNE & Co., private Bankers of this City, stopped this morning.

Murder Trial.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The trial of JOHN H. PHILLIPS, indicted for the murder of his wife, at West Troy, in April last, by stabbing her to the heart with an oyster knife, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning.

Snow Storm in Western New-York.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

There are about four inches of snow on the ground here this morning, and it is still falling. At Forestville it is three inches deep, at Dayton two inches deep, and at Cattaraugus the ground is slightly covered.

Western Bank Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Union Bank has closed. The bills of the Elgin Bank are again being taken. Great excitement exists here in regard to the continued Bank failures.

Suspension of the City Bank of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The City Bank of this city this morning suspended. Its capital was $200,000.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The Ohio River at this point now measures 27 inches by the metal mark, and a further rise is expected. Small steamers are leaving for Cincinnati.

Vote on the Liquor Question in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 10.

The vote yesterday in this city, on the liquor question, resulted in five thousand majority in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquors.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—A driving snow-storm, which commenced early in the forenoon, and continued during most of the day, had a tendency to check out-door operations, and the sales are consequently limited, not exceeding 4,000 bbls. at $8 for ordinary Upper Lake, and $8 50 for good brands of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

WHEAT—The Wheat market is heavy and lower; sales 300 bushels red Michigan, at $1 65, and 5,000 Milwaukee on private terms.

CORN—Corn is dull and nominal, at 70c.; sales 1,000 bushels.

OATS—Oats are quiet and steady; sales 12,000 bushels, at 41c.

WHISKY—The demand for Whisky is fair; sales 200 bbls., at 34½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS are unchanged.

Receipts for the last 24 hours: 4,303 bbls. FLOUR, 45,166 bushels of WHEAT; 34,554 bushels of CORN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *Atlantic's* news depressed the Cotton market and prices are less firm; sales to-day 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New City Hall—Mr. Thompson's Plan.

The plan of MARTIN E. THOMPSON for a new City Hall, recommended by the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen in their report on Monday evening, proposes, in addition to the present Hall, two other buildings posterior to it, extending to Chambers-street—the whole connecting with each other, of uniform height, and throughout the same style of architecture. The building facing Chambers-street, in dimensions and form, will mainly be a *fac simile* of the Hall now in use. The centre building will be a parallelogram, but twenty feet less in length and breadth than the others. The connections extending from this inner building to the other two will vary in dimensions, the one running to the present building being 50 by 61 feet, the other running to the rear building only 38 by 61 feet. The entire length of the new additions as they will thus stand, will be 292 feet; the *breadth of the building on Chambers-street*, same breadth as the one now used—215 feet. The breadth of the inner one, we have already stated, will be 20 feet less. Each building will be two stories high, with attic, basement, and sub-cellar. The front of the rear building on Chambers-street, as also the Centre-street front of the middle building, will preserve precisely similar front with the present building, with the omission of the steps and porticos, the main entrance, instead, being on a level with the pavement. The sub-cellar is to be divided into forty large vaults. The basement will contain thirty-six rooms, varying from 27½ by 41 to 17½ by 16 feet. The first story will contain ninety-three rooms, varying from 42 by 50 to 14½ by 18½. The second story will comprise thirty-one rooms, varying from 42 by 55 to 14 by 18½ feet. In the attic there will be twenty-six rooms, varying from 33½ by 22 to 12 by 20, giving a total of 186 rooms. It is designed to construct the buildings of marble, of corresponding color and quality. Care will also be taken to render the building fire-proof. As to the cost of the entire structure, that will depend upon the estimates put in and the figures at the proper time.

Grading Second-Avenue.

The question of the Second-avenue Grade has assumed a new shape. The Councilmen have adopted the Report of their Committee on Assessments, (Mr. BRADEN, Chairman) in favor of laying the assessment upon the lots of the Avenue. The property-holders, who are directly affected by the assessments, have held a number of indignation meetings, the proceedings of which we have reported fully, to remonstrate against the onerous nature of the burden which the Common Council impose upon them. They claim that the amount assessed on the marshland and the rocky portions of the avenue, is much greater than the entire market value of the property; that the City has hitherto borne a large share of the expense of grading avenues; that favoritism has prevailed in the apportionment; and that a leading object in undertaking the grading was to provide a way for the Second-avenue Railroad. The Committee, in their report, take up the leading objections in detail, and argue that it is injudicious to deviate from the plan, at first suggested, of placing the whole burden upon the shoulders of the lot-owners upon the avenue. The fact is recalled to mind that other lots have been taxed equally high, at rates varying from $300 to $400 per lot. The assessment levied upon the Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, is $8 83 per foot, or $220 75 per lot of 25 feet. The Committee's report was accepted, and it now remains to be passed upon by the other Board.

Lectures To-Night.

Three Lectures entertain their audiences this evening. Dr. COX speaks of History, at Hope Chapel. Prof. JAMES HENRY is at the Mechanics' Institute, to open the Winter course. Rev. JOHN LORD treats of BONAPARTE, at the Clinton Hall Lecture Room.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURG RIOT.

Funeral of John H. Smith—Meeting of the Fire Department.

A meeting of the representatives of the Williamsburg Fire Department was held last evening at Firemen's Hall. The President, Mr. DUMAS STRONG, announced the death of JOHN H. SMITH (who was fatally injured in the riot) in appropriate terms.

A Committee, consisting of J. HAMAN, of Engine Company No. 3; Wm. SCOTT, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Wm. JENNINGS, of Engine Company No. 7; EDW. F. JOHNSON, of Engine Company No. 1, and G. H. BENNETT, of Hose Company No. 3, was appointed to draft resolutions. They reported the following:

Resolved, That we hear of the death of our late fellow representative, JOHN H. SMITH, with deep regret—regret at the loss of a good fireman and esteemed citizen—and bow with submission to this dispensation of an all-wise Providence, which brings sorrow to our hearts and deprives us of one of our best members.

Resolved, That to the widow and orphans of our deceased brother, we extend a fireman's heartfelt sympathy, and assurance of that care and protection within our power to render.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral.

Messrs. KEMBS, Meeks and Johnson were appointed said Committee, and the President was also added.

The fire companies intending to turn out will meet in Firemen's Hall at 1½ o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, and accompany the representatives, preceded by the Fire Department Banner.

The Committee of Arrangements subsequently selected Mr. MEEKS as Marshal.

Yesterday the Mayor appointed about 30 Special Policemen, who are to hold themselves in readiness to render assistance in cases of emergency.

THE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY MAJORITIES.

Clark over Seymour.		Seymour over Clark.	
*Allegany	533	New-York	14581
*Broome	1724	*Albany	1444
Cattaraugus	1188	*Chemung	405
*Cayuga	1604	Delaware	77
Chautauque	1269	*Erie	2744
Chenango	1597	Green	250
Columbia	39	*Herkimer	540
Cortland	1200	Kings	3189
Clinton	330	Lewis	25
Duchess	280	*Oneida	349
Essex	700	Otsego	1937
Franklin	100	Putnam	136
*Fulton and Ham.	600	Queens	308
*Genesee	875	*Rensselaer	63
*Jefferson	293	Richmond	189
*Livingston	835	*Seneca	58
*Montgomery	173	Suffolk	65
Madison	306	Steuben	367
*Monroe	716	*Tioga	5
Niagara	1209	Westchester	600
*Onondaga	55		
*Ontario	1149	Total	27,431
*Orange	588		
Oswego	1216		
Orleans	909		
*Rockland	3		
St Lawrence	1182		
*Saratoga	932		
*Schenectady	491		
Schoharie	200		
Sullivan	30		
*Tompkins	605		
*Ulster	60		
Washington	1500		
Warren	380		
Wayne	1024		
Wyoming	242		
*Yates	589		
Total	27,678	Clark ahead	247

*REMARKS.—We have the benefit this morning of part of the official returns, which are indicated by the *.

We learn that the Westchester majority for SEYMOUR is only 600. A Sullivan correspondent reduces CLARK's majority in that county to 30.

The great question, Who is the Governor? is still in the fog. Outside leaves CLARK 247 ahead; but this on the outside report from Cortland, which though still retained by the *Evening Journal* of last night, is reduced to 616 by the *Atlas*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The corrected figures at the Clerk's office give Clark 4,031; Seymour, 3,758. The canvass of the county is not complete, but it will not vary the above result.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

OSWEGO COUNTY—[Official.]—Clark, 4,601; Seymour, 3,475; Ullman, 1,343; Bronson, 454.

ITHACA, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The official vote in Tompkins County gives Clark 3,247, Seymour 1,129.

MONTICELLO, Monday, Nov. 13.

FROM SULLIVAN.—I give you the returns from all the towns but one in the County, which will increase Bronson's vote without varying the majority between Clark and Seymour—Clark, 853; Seymour, 826; Ullman, 786; Bronson, 569.

Clark's plurality over Seymour about..........30
Raymond's plurality over the highest..........300
Congress—Woodworth, (H. and K. N.) over Murray, (W.)..........350
Assembly—Wm. H. Bushy, (H. and K. N.)..........600
Clerk—James S. Stewart, (W.)..........550
Treasurer—James H. Foster, (W.)..........100
Superintendent of Poor—Daniel Cornwall, (W.)..........50

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ALLEGANY COUNTY gives Clark, 3,816; Ullman, 2,630; Seymour, 1,763.

GENESEE COUNTY gives Clark, 1,879; Ullman, 2,290; Seymour, 605.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The vote in this County is as follows: Clark, 4,031; Ullman, 1,513; Seymour, 3,736; Bronson, 465.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—Clark, 1,961; Ullman, 2,873; Seymour, 1,136; Bronson, 462.

SENECA COUNTY.—Clark, 1,143; Ullman, 1,403; Seymour, 1,201; Bronson, 230.

ALBANY COUNTY.—Clark, 4,613; Ullman, 4,763; Seymour, 5,457; Bronson, 849.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Clark, 2,325; Ullman, 475; Seymour, 2,032; Bronson, 631.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Clark, 2,350; Seymour, 3,139.

WARREN COUNTY.—The full vote of Warren County gives Clark a majority of 360 over Seymour.

SARATOGA COUNTY.—The full vote of Saratoga County has also been received, and Clark has a majority of 932 over Seymour.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Gives Seymour 4,610; Clark, 4,665.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—[Official]—Seymour's majority in this County is 405.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—[Official.]—In this County Clark's majority over Seymour is 605.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ONTARIO COUNTY—[Official.]—Clark's majority over Seymour is 1,149.

PENN YAN, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

YATES COUNTY—[Official.]—For Clark, 1,643; for Seymour, 1,054.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—[Official.]—For Governor—Clark, 3,742; Ullman, 2,077; Seymour, 3,804; Bronson, 436. Lieutenant Governor—Raymond, 3,798; Savage, 3,058; Ludlow, 2,379; Ford, [illegible]. Canal Commissioner—Fitzhugh, 4,[illegible]; Wheeler, 2,491; Burnham, 1,749; Clark, 3,044.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

MONROE COUNTY—[Official.]—In this County, Clark has 4,043; Seymour 3,[illegible]. The Whig County Treasurer is elected by 100 majority.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

CAYUGA COUNTY—[Official.]—Clark's majority is over 1,[illegible].

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ERIE COUNTY—[Official.]—Seymour, 4,[illegible]; Clark, 2,[illegible]. The canvass has been stopped here, and how the other candidates stand is not yet known. The whole return will not be completed before Thursday.

UTICA, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ONEIDA COUNTY—[Official.]—Seymour, 7,[illegible]; Clark, 7,[illegible]. One town in this County has been rejected for informality, but it will not alter the above result.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ORANGE COUNTY—[Official.]—[illegible] 3,775.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

BROOME COUNTY—[Official.]—Clark's majority in Broome County, over Seymour, is 1,724.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

TIOGA COUNTY—[Official.]—[illegible] 1,887; Ullman, 1,330; Bronson, 180.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 14—[illegible] P. M.

The official vote for Governor in TIOGA COUNTY, is as follows: Clark, 1,882; Seymour, 1,887; Ullman, 1,330; Bronson, 187.

The Election—The Latest Footings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The *Argus'* footings on the vote for Governor to-night are as follows: Bronson, 26,000; Ullman, 110,773; Clark, 131,360; Seymour, 120,504. These footings do not include the majority of 269 for Clark in Tompkins County, and allow but 616 majority for Clark in Cortland County, which is reported at 1,200.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT FACTS.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—English Protection Wanted.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We have, from various sources, late, reliable and important information in regard to the pending Treaty for the Annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Our readers will remember the intelligence which we published on this subject a few weeks since, viz: That a Treaty had been informally agreed to between the Government of the Islands on the one hand, and Mr. GREGG, the American Agent, on the other; that on the treaty being perfected, an annuity was to be paid to the Royal family and the leading nobles; and that annexation was generally popular, with residents and natives, and only strenuously opposed by Prince ALEXANDER, the heir apparent, a few of his immediate associates, and a portion of the European merchants and residents of the Islands.

This opposition threatened to defeat the project. The Prince was implacable—the real, but not the avowed, cause of his hostility being based upon the fact that while traveling in this country a few years since, and when on board of a New-York and Boston steamboat, he was *not permitted to take a seat at the supper table on account of his color!* The officious steward who passed this indignity upon the Prince, little dreamed that its consequence would constitute the chief difficulty in the way of securing a new State to the Union. Yet such is the fact; and it is no secret in Honolulu. That insult still rankles in the breast of the Prince. He would prefer to have the Islands pass into the hands of England, where prejudice is less potent, and from whom he could hope to retain his titles and dignities, which he seems to hold in greater esteem than the annuity which annexation to the United States would secure to him. This, also, is well understood, although it has not, probably, been officially promulgated.

Events have recently transpired, however, which will change the whole current of the Prince's thoughts, and secure his powerful support for the very Treaty which he has thus far strenuously opposed. During the early part of September, the English Consul at Honolulu received a dispatch from his Government, directing him to inform the King that, *in the event of any disturbance in the Islands, he would receive no aid from the English Government, whose entire resources were required for the prosecution of the war with Russia.* This dispatch had not been communicated to the King as late as the 15th of September, as His Majesty had been too high during the preceding week to be presentable. Basis soon would be communicated, and it was believed that it would have an important influence, not merely upon the mind of the King, but upon that of the Prince, who had relied, with great confidence, upon the assistance of the English Government in the event of an effort to compel him to acquiesce in the Treaty. But as he was absent from the seat of Government, it was not positively known how he would be affected by the intelligence.

It has, however, produced a marked change in the views of the English, German and other residents who, like the Prince, had opposed annexation. Many of them, we are assured, are now as strenuously in favor as they had been previously opposed to the treaty; and they now frankly declare that if they cannot count upon the protection of the Lion of England, they are ready to place themselves under the wings of the American Eagle.

Thus matters stood as late as the middle of September. The only point of difference remaining between our Agent and the Hawaiian Government appears to be in regard to the time and manner of admission. That Government desires to have the final annexation *deferred for a year or eighteen months*, so that, in the meantime, a republican form of Government may be adopted, so that at the end of that period the Islands may come in as a full fledged State. But Mr. GREGG, acting under instructions probably, desires annexation to be immediate, as a Territory, after which a State Constitution may be formed by the people. He urges this mode of annexation, on the ground that if the other course should be attempted, designing men might prevent the adoption of a Constitution embodying the *principles of republicanism*, as understood in this country. This, however, is quite improbable. The people of the Islands, and particularly those who conduct the Government, would take care that no such apprehended result would follow. But, after all, this is a point of but little importance; and should not, and will not, probably, be allowed to interfere with the only real question pending—the annexation, in some form, of the Islands to the United States.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. ALLEN, who was a Boston lawyer; the Minister of Foreign Relations, Mr. WYLLIE, a Scotchman, and formerly a merchant of Mazatlan; and the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. ARMSTRONG, formerly a clergyman from Pennsylvania, all concur with the King in their desire to have the Islands annexed as a State—principally to avoid the agitation of the question of Slavery, which they apprehend may come up if they have to pass through the Territorial ordeal. *It is possible that the motives of these gentlemen* [illegible] *interested. Indeed, it is supposed that Mr. GREGG* would be very well pleased with the appointment of Governor during the territorial interval; while one or the other of the Ministers are supposed to have their eye on the same office, which they believe attainable if the people are permitted to elect. These, however, are mere conjectures; but they are not at all improbable.

But to whatever details the personal aspirations of those who have a voice in the preliminary adjustment of this question may incline them, annexation is deemed a "fixed fact." This has been determined upon by the people, and they will accomplish their wish, "peaceably if they can—forcibly if they must," unless some other power than the Hawaiian Government shall interpose to prevent what is so ardently desired. But no one supposes that it will be necessary to resort to force; for the Chiefs know very well that if annexation should be preceded by a revolution, they would lose not only their promised rich annuities, but their vast landed possessions, now worthless, but which, in the event of annexation, would become to them mines of wealth.

Just previous to our last advices, the British Consul had secured an audience with the King, and a messenger was forthwith dispatched for Prince ALEXANDER, by his order, for the immediate return of the Prince, and every one in the secrets of the Government were confident that the treaty would be signed in a very few days after his return; because, when he left on his journey, the policy of the English Government now developed, had not transpired; and, as he depended upon the assistance of that Government to resist annexation to the United States, he will, it is believed, on seeing the futility of that hope, no longer combat "destiny." Our readers may, therefore, very soon expect to be called upon to hail the accession of this Island State to the American Republic.

Mr. Soule's Affairs at Washington.

From the Washington Union.

Our European exchanges by the steamer *Atlantic* bring the startling intelligence that the American Minister at the Court of Madrid has been forbidden to pass through France on his return from the conference of the American Ministers at Ostend by the Emperor, LOUIS NAPOLEON; that the intelligence of excommunication was first made known to Mr. SOULE at Calais, on the 24th ultimo, by an officer of the police; that confirmation of the order of the Emperor was received from Paris while Mr. SOULE was under arrest at Calais; and that the American Minister thereupon returned to London, where he was remaining at the departure of the steamer. An editorial of the London *Times*, in which an attempt is vainly made to justify this conduct of LOUIS NAPOLEON, is now before us, and it removes all probability of the inaccuracy of the above statements. We do not, however, fail to hope that this unexpected demonstration to the American Minister was issued under a misapprehension of facts, which, whatever made apparent to the Emperor, will induce him to make the necessary reparation.

LETTERS ON THE CHARITIES OF ENGLAND.

The Belmont Candle Factory—No. III.

We continue our extracts illustrating this remarkable work of Mr. WILSON, and we take them now mostly from his writings to the boys of the factory—writings which, in their simple language and earnest religious tone, almost remind one of the sermons and efforts of Dr. ARNOLD among the lads of Rugby School.

In Chapter IX, of "Short Letters to the Belmont Men," he treats of "home-bred foremen," and of putting men in authority whom they had seen grow up and ripen among them. "And I do not know," he says, "a greater delight than that of watching the advance of a man in goodness of character and earnestness in religion, through God's blessing to his own soul, upon his efforts in his daily life to improve the condition and character of those under his charge; nor do I know anything that better brings home to one's mind the goodness of God, than to see how He has so made us, and so deals with us, that we cannot do good to others, without, in the very act of doing it, getting good to ourselves." * *

"Think what sort of attachment some future foreman will have to a factory, in whose chapel he was baptized, learned his letters in its infant-school, first handled a pen in its day-school, and a bat in its cricket-ground, and an oar in its boats; had his first sight of and bathe in the sea, and got back his strength after his first fever, at its Margate bathing-place, and got married by its chaplain, perhaps to a girl scarcely less belonging to the place than he himself; had his children baptized in the same chapel in which he himself was baptized, and now sees them starting in the factory, on the same course which he himself has been running. I think I like the place very much, and would do a good deal to serve it; but I would back a person brought up in this way to beat hollow, in warmth of feeling towards it, any who had joined it later in life."

* * * * "The moral and educational value of this, the only proper way of managing a place, lies in the continued influence and control over a boy, from the opening of his character in childhood till it has become firmly set in manhood; an influence and control, so far beyond any that good clergymen and schoolmasters can in general have; for their constant and bitter complaint is, that just as they are beginning to get hold over a boy, he slips away from their influence, through his being taken from school to work."

Of self-improvement among his operatives, he says:

"No man has a right to trust to any other man or men, high or low, for his own improvement, and the improvement of the state of things in which he is living. He is bound to work heartily at it himself. If others help him, so much the better; let him take the help and thank God for it; but if he should be so unhappily placed that others do not help him at all, or, yet worse, only hinder him, still he is bound to work on at his own improvement and theirs, without them, or in spite of them. Do let every man and boy take the most certain fact well into his mind, and keep it always uppermost there, ready for use in his daily life, that his improvement is his own work, and not any other person's for him, his duty to God and to himself, and to his relations and to society; and that all the rest of us have a right, if we are exerting ourselves, to expect his help in the general work of the improvement of the factory."

[illegible]

"The blame gets into the papers, which could be [illegible] among the boys, would, I fear, have [illegible] enough to raise the hair [illegible] kind and warm-hearted people—those, I mean, who speak of our factory almost as if every boy who put his foot inside it, must become within a week or two a little angel, whatever his previous education may have been.

"But so long as the work goes on increasing so much that the factory itself cannot supply growing-up boys fast enough to those parts of the works which require older ones than are to be found in the day school, and we are thus obliged to take on in a season perhaps 150 boys, nearly strangers to us—and as long as we do not dismiss bad boys, until we suppose that letting them stop is doing mischief to others, or to themselves, or to the work—we, who are in the midst of the boys, will not form such grand expectations of the whole of them, nor be surprised if, out of many hundreds, many are found who are a discredit and nuisance, &c." * * * "I know that in putting such things in a printed paper, I am exposing the whole factory to shame; but the real shame lies in our having such things among us, not in other people knowing that we have."

ON LUXURIOUS EATING AND DRINKING.

"It is interesting to watch how, in all cases of great moral and intellectual improvement of masses of people, the place which luxurious eating and drinking fills in their thoughts and habits, becomes less and less important the more they advance in the knowledge and love of better things. * * * You will all remember cases within the last twelvemonth, where a quiet, comfortable tea has been made to serve on occasions which, in former times, would have been looked upon as excuse enough for a feasting-match in the shape of a dinner, or a hearty supper at a public-house. * * * In all cases of entertainments, with which we wish our guests to be much pleased, it is natural to make the entertainment luxurious, just in proportion to our doubt of the moral and intellectual state of the guests." * * *

ADVICE TO THE BOYS.

"I have already, in the notice of the matches, told you that I do [illegible] to make you spend your time, nor to spend my own money and time with you in such a game as cricket. It is an innocent, healthy, and delightful pleasure, provided for us by the kindness of our Heavenly Father, and, not only this, but it is to you a real preparation for serving Him throughout your lives, [illegible] in the station in which He has placed you, [illegible] and activity of body, and quickness of [illegible] quite as much required, as education of mind, for the proper doing of your duty; [illegible] very much cricket will give you those things. * * * I have not the same reason for playing that you have, for my service to God must be with the head, more than the body, but I know that it is by throwing myself entirely in it with you, in the play-field as well as in the school, that I shall gain most influence over you, and have most hope of being the means, in God's hand, of leading you on more and more in earnest religion. So we may all of us, I think, join heartily in one game, and do our utmost [illegible] God, and with the hope that He will make us perfectly good from it.

"It is always better to speak out honestly and openly. I did so to the boys. I told them that whatever I found would interest them—reading, [illegible], cricket, gardening or anything else—it was all one to me; I would join heartily [illegible] put that for all such things in themselves, I did not care one straw, [illegible] them only because they would prove stepping stones to religion. Yet after this our first explanation, I should like them never to be having religion on them too fast, [illegible] they were able to bear it, along with the other things interesting to them."

Of the religious exercises in the factory, he says:

"The morning meetings are not a place for religious controversy. I shall carefully avoid, when dissenters are present, anything in which they could not agree; and if any of the Roman Catholics of the factory should come, I should, for the mornings when they were present, confine the reading to the subject upon which, happily, earnest Christians of whatever name are agreed—the worship, service and love of our one Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

"Every religious party, from Roman Catholics to Quakers, inclusive, has an immense deal of good in it, and is almost sure to be better in some particular points of doctrine or practice than any other party, and on these particular points, we should be glad to learn from it. While on the other hand, every religious party has an immense deal of bad in it, and is almost sure to be worse in some particular points than any other party; and we ought, therefore, while deeply valuing all that we have learnt of good and true, and holding on firmly to it, * * yet to avoid so attaching ourselves to any party as to oblige ourselves to make its bad points our own."

The example of Dr. ARNOLD seems constantly to have been before him.

"God may do it (*i. e.*, the work of elevating the factory hands,) in the same way that He did the great work at Rugby School, through Dr. ARNOLD. There, everything seems to have been for a time, more in hope and promise than in immediate, full results; but now, looking back from after-years, the greatness of what was done there, is seen; for one cannot move about at all in English society, without falling in first with one and then another, earnest, healthy-minded, hard-working man, who traces up to Rugby all that he feels to be good in himself."

Our space will not permit us to follow on with these extracts, further. Enough has been given to show the simple, earnest, religious nature of the labors made to elevate the working men and boys of the Belmont Candle Factory. So far as we know, there is no such enterprise, either educational or religious, in any manufactory of the world. It is, at length, Christianity applied to the business of the world. The old bond of selfishness, between employers and employed, is for a little time done away with. The master is seen spending time and costly means to develop and improve both the minds and bodies of the workers in his employ. These in return pay back the trouble with an activity and intelligence which make the Factory one of the most profitable business concerns in London. The basis of it all is seen to be pure, liberal, earnest religious principle on the part of the master—so simply real that but for the results, it would sometimes seem almost the common canting piety.

To those who from the broadly displayed selfishness of the Christian world, sometimes doubt of Christianity as a renovating power in human society, and who are so anxiously searching for the great cures of social ills, we refer this Factory-mission and the results it has accomplished. It shows that the great principle has only begun its work upon the selfish relations of business. C. L. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty between Russia and the United States—Rights of Neutrals.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1854.

Several days ago you published the ratified Treaty between the United States and Russia, of the negotiations of which I notified you some months since. The treaty establishes the doctrine that "*free ships make free goods,*" and that neutral property on board of an enemy's vessel is entitled to the respect of belligerents. It incorporates these principles permanently into the Law of Nations. Russia may be a gainer of war between the United states and Great Britain. The latter Government has always refused to recognize this doctrine except as a *temporary* policy. She may not be inclined to respect it now. But the United States having proclaimed it as a national law, are bound to maintain it in all their dealings with other nations, and to expend their most strenuous efforts to compel other nations to respect it when dealing with us. Russia is equally bound so to support the doctrine; and so will be all nations who follow in our footsteps, and accept this valuable principle as natural and national law. If, then, Great Britain invades this principle in the future, as she has in the past, and does so under circumstances affecting American interests, we have a *casus belli* at once. Will Great Britain respect this law?

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the Eastern War, Great Britain and France stated in a public notice of their intention during the war, to recognize as a matter of expediency, the freedom of neutral commerce. But there is nothing permanently binding in this declaration. The notification may be withdrawn at any moment, without the Government making it, being in the slightest degree committed to the principle it involves. The attentive reader of the European news has not failed to notice that English presses and high official personages have of late had much to say in favor of suppressing the "indirect trade with Russia." What is the meaning of this phrase? I can find none other for it, except that the British authorities intend to stop the trade of neutrals with Russia, or in articles of Russian produce. What other indirect trade with Russia [illegible] to be suppressed? I know of none. If Great Britain interferes with any American vessel engaged in that "indirect trade,"—or with any American vessel loading in Russian produce, through the medium of Austria, Prussia, or any other neutral power,—she will violate at once, that newly established principle of justice and National Law, to the maintenance of which we have solemnly pledged the National honor, and compel us to be an active participant in the pending struggle. The British Government will scarcely, in view of this necessary consequence, attempt any interference with our commerce.

In connection with this subject, it will be interesting and useful to recall a brief chapter of history. During the war of American Independence, it will be remembered that Spain was drawn into the controversy as an ally of France, and on our side. There seemed to be at one time some danger that Holland, despite of her treaty guarantees, would be found also against Great Britain. In this extremity, the British Cabinet turned its attention to Russia, and endeavored to secure her aid and friendship. Sir JAMES HARRIS (afterwards Lord MALMESBURY) was instructed to sound the disposition of the Empress CATHERINE, and, for this purpose, addressed himself to PANIN, Chancellor of the Empire, and POTEMKIN, the reigning favorite of the Princess. PANIN opposed the views of Great Britain, but POTEMKIN brought about a secret conference between CATHERINE and HARRIS, when the Empress consented to offer her armed mediation in the war between Great Britain on the one side, and France, Spain and the United States on the other, on the condition that Britain should cede to her [illegible] on the Turkish Empire. PANIN, however, triumphed in his opposition to this scheme, and an official answer was accordingly returned declining the British overtures, much to the mortification of HARRIS and his Sovereign. PANIN, however, in the name of the Empress assured Great Britain of her continued good-will, and expressed the hope that circumstances would soon enable her to conform her conduct to her wishes.

Subsequently some Spanish cruisers took two Russian vessels as prizes, on the pretext that they were laden with supplies for Gibraltar. (I have not by me at present WHEATON'S History of the Law of Nations, in which this occurrence is narrated, in the chapter on the armed neutrality of 1780, and therefore may not be entirely accurate in unimportant particulars.) POTEMKIN seized upon this opportunity to renew his efforts to get the Empress committed in favor of Great Britain and against the Allies, urging her to take vengeance upon Spain for this outrage upon the neutral rights of Russia. CATHARINE fell in with his views and secretly ordered the equipment at Cronstadt of a fleet to send against Spain if instant redress should be refused. This was kept secret from PANIN, also, long as was possible. He could not, however, long remain in ignorance of the fact that the fleet was equipping, and he readily divined its destination. Instead of opposing the movement he determined to use the opportunity to defeat his rival by seeming to second his wishes. He accordingly flattered the Empress and urged her to issue a manifesto to Spain and all other nations, declaring the rights of neutrals, and the general doctrine that free ships make free goods, &c. In this way he told her she would make herself respected, and would present a good reason for demanding of Spain satisfaction for the injury she had committed.

The true principles of neutrality sanctioned by the natural law of nations, has been hitherto too little respected in practice. They had hitherto wanted the support of a sovereign uniting sufficient power, wisdom, and benevolence to cause them to be respected. These requisites were now united in CATHARINE, and she had an opportunity of acquiring new titles to glory, of becoming a lawgiver to the high seas, of restraining the excesses of maritime warfare, and affording to the peaceful commerce of neutrals such a security as it never had possessed.

The Empress was completely carried away by these representations so flattering to her pride and ambition. She ordered PANIN to prepare a statement of the principles he had developed, to be communicated to the belligerent powers, as the rules to be observed for the security of Russian navigation and commerce, and to neutral states, as the basis of a league to be formed between them for the protection of neutral rights.

In the declaration of the Empress of Russia, acts were accordingly drawn up, under date the 28th February, 1780, and communicated to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid. These rules are laid down as follows:

1. That all neutral vessels may freely navigate from port to port and on the coasts of nations at war.

2. That the goods belonging to the subjects of the powers at war should be free in neutral vessels, except contraband articles.

3. That the Empress, as to the specification of the above mentioned goods, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending these obligations to all the powers at war.

4. In respect to what is meant by a blockaded port, this denomination is only to be given to that where there is, by the arrangements of the power which attacks, it with vessels stationed sufficiently near, an evident danger in attempting to enter it."

The "Treaty of Amity and Commerce" referred to in the 3d proposition above, restricts "contraband" to munitions of war.

CATHARINE, herself, was not really aware of the nature and operation of the important principles thus proclaimed. Indeed, she really supposed that while she had vindicated her own honor she had shown her great regard for Great Britain, and just before the courier was sent off with her proclamation, she told the British Ambassador very confidentially that there would soon be delivered, in her name, to all the belligerent powers, a manifesto which would be completely satisfactory to the British Government. In reply to CATHARINE'S proclamation, the British Government declared, in effect, its purpose to act towards neutral powers according to the "principles generally acknowledged as the law of nations, where no treaties existed, and according to her treaty engagements where any question had modified this primitive law. Spain said she would respect the flag of all neutral nations; why should she defend the Russian declaration? France, Denmark and Sweden all heartily concurred in CATHARINE'S declaration. Denmark and Russia concluded the Convention of armed neutrality in July 1778; the States General of the Netherlands alluded to this Convention in November, 1780; the United States of America acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality in 1781, as also did Prussia and Austria; Portugal followed in 1782, and the two Sicilies in 1783.

Thus we have before us at a glance, a view of the position hitherto occupied by each of the principal nations, upon the subject of the rights of neutrals, from which we may get some intimation of the spirit in which our declaration on that subject will be received by them. One or two facts are noticeable in this connection. One is, that in 1780, Philanthropic Britain, was ready and willing to permit Russia to work her ambitious will upon Turkey, provided Russia would help her to subjugate her revolutionizing American colonies. The other fact is, that the original declaration by Russia on the rights of neutrals, was the result of a court intrigue—the accident of a diplomatic strife between rival favorites,—and is not therefore to be claimed by Russia as an evidence of justice, and of her moral elevation.

Affairs of Western Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

Our weather is cool and Fall-like, although we have not yet had frost, which we anticipate soon. The yellow fever seems to be pretty well over, although we yet have an occasional death. The general health of the State is good. All industrious pursuits are flourishing. Public attention is directed to a considerable extent to the wheat growing part of the State. Denton and surrounding counties are receiving a heavy immigration.

The effect of the storm was not so disastrous as was anticipated. Since the storm we have had a kind of second Spring. I heard a gentleman from Galveston Bay state to-day that if frost delayed two weeks longer there would be a second crop of ripe mulberries in his vicinity. The stream of emigration is flowing with great rapidity. Many are examining the country with a view to location.

In many parts of Texas the experiment has been successfully made of cultivating the soil by *free labor*. It has been found that the idea that the *climate* was too warm, the sun too hot, to permit white men to labor without endangering their health, has no foundation in truth. Many of the late emigrants to that country are from *Free States*, especially from Indiana and Illinois. They are generally prospering as farmers and stock raisers, and are among the most useful citizens of the country.

Accident—Two Persons Killed.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The scaffolding used in the building of the County Workhouse in this city, gave way this morning killing immediately two persons. One is so seriously injured that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery, and four others are more or less injured.

FROM HAVANA.

General Intelligence—Capture of two American Schooners.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1854.

Since my last, this Government has ordered the distribution and the change of certain lots of "emancipados,"—negroes captured from slavers, or immediately after landing upon the island,—to the Orphan Asylum, for the purpose of giving it the control of means for its own relief, by building an institution for orphan children, infirm and destitute widows of color, &c.

Another order, published on the 4th inst., requires that all vessels quarantined at the ports of the Eastern Department of the island, shall ride out their quarantine time at Havana or Cuba, as may be convenient to the port of destination of cargo. Ship-masters should be careful in providing "Health-bills," so as not to be put to great loss of time and serious expense from informal documents or unclean vessels.

The Spanish war steamer *Velasco*, with mails and many military passengers, arrived from Cadiz on the 5th inst., giving items of news not confirmatory of quiet in Madrid or the provinces. Among the passengers Field-Marshal GREGORIO SUCCARRO, lady and two children; ten officers of the field, staff and line; with several families; one priest with 22 Sisters of Charity; seven Jesuit priests, professors and subordinate deacons, &c., and 25 others, mostly attached to persons having official position under the new Administration.

The United States war steamer *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, entered port on the 6th inst., five days from Norfolk, having passenger Mr. MITCHELL, your Minister to Nicaragua, and his family, and Mr. FABEN, U. S. Consul at Greytown; they have taken their quarters at the "Hotel Cubano" for a few days. It is said the steamer will leave for Pensacola, after taking in coal and water here, on the 9th or 10th.

We have a report of the capture of six hundred Bozal negroes, at or near the Isle of Pines; no particulars have transpired from the wires to give by this steamer. The British steamer from Vera Cruz, if in before I close, will not be in time for me to forward her news.

The *Falcon* arrived from Aspinwall early yesterday morning, bringing 119 passengers for the New Orleans steamer, expected to-day from New-York, and two for New-York, by the *Philadelphia*, momently looked for to arrive from New-Orleans.

NOTE.—This morning I learn from rumors upon the wharf, that two American schooners have been captured at or near Baracoa, one of which was loaded with arms, and the other had discharged her cargo, having nothing left aboard but lumber. There was a Creole passenger upon each vessel, and they were taken by the authorities and put in the Jail at Baracoa, to which they set fire, endeavoring to escape in the confusion; but one of them was shot by the sentinel on duty, and the other was taken by the guard outside.

The statement is correct; and I learn that Gen. MARRUNO has been ordered to that district for instant service, to organize and direct the military commission, and to pacificate the country.

The news by the *Teviot*, just in from Mexico, confirms my last statements as to the financial condition of the Government of his Serene Highness. The Eastern rebels have been dispersed by troops without pay.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What they did at the Palace Yesterday—Big Prices.

The sale by auction of the goods yet remaining in the Crystal Palace, was resumed yesterday by Messrs. WATERBURY & DYER, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance was not so large as to warrant the anticipation of a brisk day's business, but, notwithstanding the paucity of numbers, a more than ordinary liberality was evinced on the part of the bidders, and the articles sold realized in most cases at least fair retail prices, and in some instances were knocked down at rates extravagantly high. A few spectacled old ladies, with characteristic continuance, acted as a sort of vanguard to the auctioneer, and generally contrived to give the first two or three bids for the better articles, but as the prices got up, their commercial enthusiasm abated, and the hammer ultimately fell at the nod of some one of a party of lanky gentlemen with sulphureous complexions, in whose "vital flow" seemed by some unaccountable process to have been transmogrified into a sort of Pactolian fluid, whose purses must have been of indefinite length, and whose tastes appeared to be as unsettled as their purchases were numerous.

A few young gentlemen, with very tight trowsers and very short canes, walked around and inspected the things on exhibition, with persevering minuteness, and with all the optical advantages which their eye-glasses could afford. Like *Iago*, "they were nothing if they were not critical;" but they appeared so difficult to please that they seldom ventured an offer except for what everybody else passed over—and, even then, the amount of their bids was so judiciously contracted that the Auctioneer turned up his nose at them, and proceeded, without further ado, to the next thing numbered on the catalogue. Eventually the young gentlemen withdrew from the crowd, and retired to the stove, where, with the heads of their canes in their mouths, and their backs in pleasant contiguity to the warmth, they remained until the sales closed, to the manifest and grievous discomfiture of a number of elderly spinsters, who made repeated efforts to dislodge them, but without success. Several young ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and did all the admiring, but, with careful modesty, they rarely risked a bid, and hopped about from place to place in all the gaiety of youth and thoughtlessness, in order, as it seemed, to keep up the circulation, and remove the frosty blue that was beginning to impart an unpleasant tinge to the tips of their noses.

The first lots sold comprised a variety of French made chairs, plain black, with cane bottom, or with gilt ornaments and flowers, and were knocked down "at a sacrifice," at prices from $1 75 to $5 each; two Mexican saddles were sold, one at $45 and the other at $47 50; a large assortment of porcelain vases, exhibited by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, were offered, and two sets sold, the first at $16 50 each vase, and the next at $16. In the same department, a tea-service was sold for $29; a dessert service for $18; and a toilette set for *only* $40. In the furniture sales, a mahogany writing table from the manufactory of WALLING & HEDGES, brought $14; a rosewood centre table, marble top, (from BLAKE, of Boston,) a very elegant article, $150; a black walnut smoking chair, $17; a patent lounge, $32 50; a Siamese chair (*vulgariter*, a courting chair,) $55; and a rosewood library chair, $26. The large and elaborately carved sideboard exhibited by Mr. BLAKE, was put up, but no offer was made. The large oval mirror made by the Messrs. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co., at a cost, it is said, of $1,600, was also put up, but although some of the young ladies pinched very hard at certain old governors' shirts, nobody was courageous enough to make a bid for it either. The rosewood etagere manufactured by Mr. BROOKS, of Brooklyn, was bought for $150, another not so elaborate bought $110, and a melodeon, with 5 octaves and 2 pedals that had obtained the bronze medal, was purchased for, we believe, some $80. The magnificent bookcase, manufactured by JULIUS DESSOIR expressly for the exhibition at a cost of about $2,600, was offered for sale, but could not elicit a bidder, although everybody, of course, admired it. An ivory model of the war ship *Constitution* realized $37 50, and another and much larger model of the steamboat *America* went for $78. Somebody bought a large sleigh for $300; somebody else gave $90 for a small one; and an Albert phaeton sold readily for $160.

A lot of silver knives and forks were sold up stairs at a heavy premium on first cost. A dozen dessert knives went at $26, two pearly knives at $6 25, two card cases at $7 each, and two butter knives at $5 per pair. "Knives is riz."

The decorated China ware and Parian marble goods exhibited by ROSS & Co., of Coalport, England, went on terms in some cases far above the retail prices marked in the catalogue. Two small candlesticks brought $25; two wine coolers, $30 each; a bridal dish of statuary porcelain, $16; a dejeuner tray, with two cups and saucers, a sugar box, a bowl, a cream vessel and teapot, all marked at but 29s 6d. British, on the catalogue, were sold for $11 50, or 48s., British. In the same way a toilet set marked at £3, brought $31, equal to £6 4s. The funniest part of the sale, and to the sellers, certainly the most agreeable, was the sale of the shirts. Competition shirt No. 1, after a very spirited bidding, was knocked down to a gentleman whose name deserves to be filed "on fame's eternal bead-roll"—JOHN LENNOX, Esq., of No. 131 West Eighteenth-street—and knocked down for—how much, friend?—just *One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars!* If everybody had been so magnificent a patron of the shirt making business as Mr. LENNOX, Tom Hood's doleful seamstress, would not have sung:

> "Tis, Oh, to be a slave
> Along with the barbarous Turk,
> Where woman has never a soul to save,
> If this be Christian work!"

The remaining shirts brought prices varying from $6 to $20 a piece. Some Lilliputian watches were then offered; the Auctioneer warranted them to be of the best quality, and manufactured from the best gold, eighteen carats fine; and in consequence of this recommendation they went off like lightning, realizing prices varying between $30 and $70. With them the sales for the day closed.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held on Monday evening at the Chapel of the University—GEO. GRISWOLD, Esq., presiding. The Treasurer, ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., then read his report, which shows that the amount received by donations during the year ending October 31, was $35,637 24, the whole of which has been expended in relieving the poor. R. M. HARTLY, Secretary of the Association, then read the Annual Report. It says that at the commencement of the Society, its field extended only to Fortieth-street, and but 278 visitors were employed; now the number of visitors is 361, who extend their labors over the whole island.

The object of the Association is not only to relieve particular cases of indigence, but also to investigate the causes of the great amount of suffering and poverty in the City. One great cause, and perhaps the principal, is to be found in the sanitary condition of the poor, and the first thing to be done to remove their suffering is to improve that condition—to effect this requires a general popular impulse, as the evils in that respect are too deeply seated to be easily overcome. The effect of such a result would be felt not only in the decrease of suffering, but in the improvement of the moral condition of the people. The situation of the City, with respect to healthiness, is good, still it suffers much in comparison with others.

It is found that in the best portions of the City the number of deaths are sixty to seventy per cent less than in the more unhealthy portions. The number of deaths are graduated not by the wealth of the different portions, but by the care taken in regard to sanitary measures. An improvement in the sanitary condition of the City would be beneficial also in a financial point of view.

The Report adverted to the moral demoralization caused by the manner in which the poor lived in the City, packed together so densely in unhealthy tenements. The Society had made special efforts to suppress vagrancy by striving to put a stop to indiscriminate giving of alms, and by extending aid only to those known to be deserving. The number of families visited during the last year was 5,977, the number of persons relieved was 26,896.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER then addressed the meeting. After the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting closed.

Military.

The 8th and 9th Regiments of the Third Brigade N. Y. S. M. were inspected by Brigade Inspector COCKS, in Tompkins-square, yesterday afternoon. Brigadier-General HALL and Staff were on the ground. The 8th was commanded by Lieut. Col. LYONS, and the 9th by Lieut. Col. KELLY. Both regiments were slimly represented; but the various movements were performed very creditably. The same lack of promptitude, however, observable on almost every turn-out of our State militia, was very apparent. The line should, in accordance with orders, have been formed at 1 o'clock; but this was not done till an hour later, and some lazy squads did not arrive on the ground till nearly 3 o'clock.

The 7th Regiment, (National Guard,) also attached to the Third Brigade, will hold their annual inspection parade in Tompkins-square, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. Col. DURYEE will be in command. The regimental line will be formed at 2 o'clock, in Lafayette-place. One of the senior commandants (Capt. PRICE) and his command will escort the colors from the Colonel's quarters, in Madison-street, to the regimental parade ground.

This regiment is composed of eight battalion companies, (and one troop of horse,) clothed precisely alike, in a very neat gray uniform, which forms a singular contrast to the rest of the uniformed militia, who for the most part affect showy colors. When the 7th Regiment was formed, about twenty-five years ago, this color was chosen for its serviceable and economical qualities; and it is said to be the least fatal during battle,—the proportions as to color being, red and white, 12; rifle green, 7; brown, 6; gray, 5.

The Jarvis Guard, Capt. McMULLENS, with forty muskets, passed and saluted our office yesterday afternoon, on their return from a target excursion. The Company, which is composed of ship-joiners, made a very fine appearance. Their uniform was quite neat.

Arrest of Two Merchants—Obtaining $17,000 by False Pretences.

Yesterday morning a complaint was made at the First District Police Court, by GEORGE M. CHAPMAN, a merchant, formerly extensively engaged in the importation of straw and silk goods, doing business at No. 218 Pearl-street, against HENRY I. IDDISON and SAMUEL F. IDDISON, whom he charges with obtaining $17,000 from him by false pretences, by representing themselves as the proprietors of the *Croton File Works at Sing Sing*. According to the affidavit of Mr. CHAPMAN, it appears that the IDDISONS stated to him that they had a cash capital of $10,000, and were doing a profitable business of not less than $20,000 per annum. On these statements he made various loans to them at different times of over $33,000, receiving security confessions of judgments, for the several advances, which judgments were not entered on the docket of the Court, the defendants urging the plea that it might prove detrimental to their business and credit to do so. The complainant now states that these representations are false, and that he has been defrauded of this large amount of money. The warrants for the arrest of the accused were placed in the hands of Officers MANSFIELD and SMITH, of the Lower Police Court, who accordingly arrested them at their residence in Lexington-avenue. The prisoners were conveyed before Judge OSBORNE, and bailed by him in the sum of $10,000 each. IDDISON states that he will be enabled to show, at the hearing, which will take place on Thursday, that the charge is preferred from a spirit of malice, and that the indebtedness of the firm to CHAPMAN is not $4,000, and the whole affair was merely a business transaction, and no fraud was intended.

Meeting of the Almshouse Governors.

The regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held last evening. The following returns of persons in the various Institutions was presented:

Number remaining week ending Nov. 11, 1854, at Bellevue Hospital, 600; Lunatic Asylum, 553; Hospital from Penitentiary, 336; Hospital from Almshouse, 9; Small-pox Hospital, 9; City Prison, 262; Almshouse, 1,155; Penitentiary, 588; Hospital from Workhouse, 30; Workhouse, 600; Randall's Island, 886; Randall's Island Hospital, 226.—Total, 5,307.—Increase, 29. Number remaining Nov. 4, 1854, 5,336; admitted, 782.—Total, 6,360. Died, 24; discharged, 686; sent to Penitentiary, 23.—Total, 733. Whole total, 5,307.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Workhouse, recommending the appointment of another keeper to preserve discipline. Also, a night watch to guard the property from river thieves.

A communication was also received from Dr. J. C. STONE, tendering his resignation. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed for his eminent medical services during a period of six years. Dr. STEPHEN SMITH was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. STONE, as one of the attending surgeons of Bellevue Hospital.

A few unimportant reports and resolutions were submitted, and the Board adjourned.

Trouble in the Episcopacy.

We hear from Illinois that there is trouble in the Episcopacy of that State. Rt. Rev. Dr. WHITEHOUSE, formerly Rector of St. Thomas's Church in this City, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, but since his election it is averred, he has continued to reside in the State of New-York; having fixed his residence at Rye, Westchester County. The recent Diocesan Convention of Illinois adopted a resolution, requesting the Bishop to take up his residence in his Diocese. Bishop WHITEHOUSE was also opposed by the Convention in reference to his so-called "Cathedral plan." In consequence of these differences, a resignation is hinted at.

Consecration of Bishop Potter.

The consecration of Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., as Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will take place at Trinity Church on the morning of Wednesday, 22d inst. The seats in the middle aisle of the Church will be reserved for the clerical and Lay Delegates to the late Annual Convention. Admission to other parts of the Church is unrestricted.

St. Nicholas Society.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the St. Nicholas Society for the ensuing year:

President—Frederick De Peyster. *Vice-Presidents*—Hamilton Fish, James I. Roosevelt, J. I. R. Bradhead, and Garret Van Wagner. *Secretary*—Charles R. Swords. *Assistant Secretary*—Richard B. Moore, Jr. *Treasurer*—William E. Johnson. *Managers*—W. J. Van Wagner, Cornelius Oakley, Sylvester L. H. Ward, Augustus Schell, R. Turner, James W. Beekman, D. H. Haight, John J. Cisco, Elias G. Drake, [illegible] E. Kipp and John Ridley. *Chaplains*—Rev. Thos. Vermilye, D. D., and Rev. L. Johnson. *Physicians*—Richard S. Kissam, M. D., and Edward L. Beadle, M. D. *Consulting Physicians*—John C. Cheesman, M. D.; John W. Francis, M. D. *Stewards*—John Van Buren, Benjamin H. Field, A. B. Holmes, Peter E. Vandervoort, D. H. Haight, A. C. Gothed and D. F. Curry.

The Magdalen Asylum.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Magdalen Asylum was held yesterday afternoon. An interesting report was read. The Society is fulfilling, as thoroughly as its means will permit, the objects for which it was formed. Applications for admission into the Asylum are constant, but its usefulness is now much crippled from a want of sufficient funds to carry out its objects.

The Vacancy in the Register's Office.

Governor SEYMOUR has appointed Mr. PETER ASTEN to fill the vacancy in the Register's Office, occasioned by the resignation of GARRET DYCKMAN. He was sworn in on Monday by RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Esq., the County Clerk, and entered on the discharge of his duties on that day. Mr. ASTEN was one of the bondsmen in the sum of $5,000, for the late incumbent.

Sinking of the Propeller Hoboken.

The sinking of the propeller *Hoboken*, while on her way from Albany to this City, on Saturday night, sunk near Athens Village, has been announced by Telegraph. It is stated that the propeller went down in 25 feet water. If this is true, and the location correctly given, she probably ran upon the rock on which the *Swallow* was wrecked, as there is no other in that quarter where an accident of the character would be likely to occur. The night, too, was dark, and the rain fell in torrents. The *Hoboken* had a valuable cargo on board—200 head of cattle, 9,000 bushels of grain, besides a quantity of flour and feed. Mr. BALLENTINE, of Newark, was one of the owners.

Fire.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 5¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a slight fire on the second floor of the building, No. 12 North William-street, originating from the explosion of a camphene lamp. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water, before any damage of consequence was done.

THE LADIES' MEMORIAL OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—In our notice of this excellent undertaking in yesterday's paper, we omitted to mention that subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. HENRY A. COIT, No. 55 Clinton-place.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

The Chair announced that as this was an adjourned meeting, the unfinished business of last meeting should be taken up and disposed of.

Councilman CONOVER appealed from the decision of the Board, inasmuch as he considered it a stated meeting. Upon the Ayes and Nays being taken, the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

After repeated calls of the Board, on motion of Councilman MATHER, the names of the absentees were recorded. A quorum was with difficulty found.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To have Livingston-place paved with granite.

From the members of the Bar, for a change of pavement about the New Court House.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

For a bell tower on Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues.

That Engine Company No. 21 be, and they are hereby directed, to do duty in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts forthwith, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; and that Engine Company No. 15 be directed to do duty in the Fifth and Sixth Districts.

In relation to paving Broadway, between Fourteenth-street and Forty-second-street, with block pavement.

To repair and relay, where necessary, the sidewalk on the east side of Cherry, from Franklin-square to Roosevelt-street. To repair the curb and gutter stone in front of houses Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Varick-street. To repair the crosswalk in Pearl-street, on both corners of City Hall-place, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

To establish a market on the north side of Fourteenth-street. North River.

That the resolution of 1822, allowing the Trustees of the Brick Church to erect and rent buildings on said property, be and are hereby repealed.

SECOND-AVENUE.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, WM. M. TWEED [illegible], Esq., in the Chair, and took up Doc. No. 76, the special order. The report of the Committee on the assessment list for grading Second-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, was read. (See elsewhere.)

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Shortest Passage Ever Made from Central America—Only Twenty Days and Twelve Hours from San Francisco.

PARTICULARS OF COUNT BOULBON'S DEATH.

EX-PRESIDENT WALKER ACQUITTED.

Yankee Blade's Specie Not Recovered.

UTAH NEWS.

LATER FROM OREGON.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in 6 days and 19 hours from San Juan, with 440 passengers and $564,405 on freight from San Francisco per steamer *Sierra Nevada*, making the passage from San Francisco to New-York in 20 days and 12 hours, being much the shortest passage ever made between the two cities. Nothing of interest has transpired in California since the sailing of the last steamer.

The *Northern Light* arrived in San Juan on the morning of Nov. 5, and left for New York on the morning of the 7th. The transit from ship to ship was made in about thirty-one hours, the river being high and the country healthy.

In Central America, matters remain about the same as at last dates—Chamorro still maintaining his position in Granada, and occasionally making successful forays into the country.

The Royal mail steamer *Dee* left San Juan for Chagres and Porto Bello, with the mails, on the evening of the 5th inst.

Nov. 13, at 4 P. M., lat. 38° 48', lon. 74° 32', exchanged signals with a bark standing north, showing white swallow-tail burgee with the letter H. in it.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$230,000	Order	$30,043
Adams & Co.	130,000	Drexel & Co.	24,000
Wells Fargo & Co.	101,351	W. Seligman & Co.	15,000
Bloomingdale & Co.	20,000	Newhouse & Spatz	13,788
Total			$564,4[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Further forged "requisitions" on the 3 per cent. funded debt have come to light, to the amount of $60,000;—the work of the scamp Meiggs.

Ex-Mayor Garrison gave two months of his salary—$666 66, to the Public School Library Fund.

Smyth Clarke has been released upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The Know-Nothings have elected their Alderman in San Jose.

The Yankee Blade Wreck.

The efforts to recover the specie from the *Yankee Blade* were as yet unsuccessful. Moorings have been placed over the spot where she went down,—a few spars only indicating it otherwise.

The rescued passengers blame the Captain for deserting the wreck so early, and the agents of the Independent line for not forwarding them to New-York, and vote the offer an insult, of a return of only one-fourth the fares they paid.

Mining Items.

Mining on the Main Yuba.—The Nevada *Journal* is informed that nearly all the flumes on this stream have been carried off in consequence of the rise of the river by the late rains. The most of the fluming companies have not more than paid expenses this season. A few, however, have done remarkably well. The Empire Company, after getting into the bed of the stream, took out from $1,000 to $4,000 a day. Mining operations have been almost wholly suspended, as it is not deemed advisable to attempt to put in other flumes. The rain commenced a month earlier than was anticipated, and miners were not prepared for it.

Feather River.—We gather the following from the Sacramento *Union*:

About ten days ago a miner named Mench found a solid lump of gold in Winter's Ravine, which weighed sixteen pounds. It was pure, and discovered but a few feet below the surface. The lucky finder still continues working his claim with the company.

On the ridges between Poor Man's and Hopkin's Creeks, the diggings are considered excellent. At Rich Bar, on the North Fork of the Feather, there have been lately some rich strikes made, and the diggings generally on this stream have paid remarkably well. There have heavier rains fallen on the Feather River and its tributaries than on the branches of the American. On the former stream many flumes have been swept away, and claims flooded.

The American Valley and vicinity presents a lovely appearance at this time, and the verdure of Spring may be seen to brighten the landscape. Vegetables and fruits are fast ripening, and flowers are in full bloom. The weather is deliciously cool.

It is stated that workingmen are needed about Richmond Hill, and that there is not the slightest excuse for the loafers who infest the towns, declaring that they can get no situations. Laborers are paid from $75 to $100 per month and boarded. On Feather River, during the season, they have been paid $100 per month.

Mining at Cold Springs.—There is probably no point in the county at which the miners, generally, are doing better, than at Cold Springs. Weber Creek has furnished a pretty good supply of water during the entire season, and the miners have universally obtained remunerative returns. We are unable to estimate the average, but the lowest figure, according to our information, would be between seven and ten dollars. The entire flat below Cold Springs bears the evidences of having been at one time the bed of the Creek, and the whole of it, after stripping off the top dirt, will doubtless pay as well as what is now the Creek bed has paid. It is probable that work will be commenced on the flat after the Fall rains shall have furnished a more abundant supply of water. Many years will be required to work out these diggings.

Col. Wm. Walker Acquitted.

The quondam President of Lower California has been tried and—acquitted. Little interest was felt in the subject,—the Jury saw the accused deprived, by judgment of the Court, of the attendance of a witness, Mr. Dillon, Consul of France, upon whose testimony he relied for some of the most important elements of his defence;—and the murder of De Raousset-Boulbon had wrought a marked and decided change in the public feeling on the subject of the invasion of Mexico. So great, says the *Herald*, is the abhorrence in the breasts of this people of that detestable ferocity and blood-thirstiness to which Count De Raousset fell a victim, that if an armed expedition were to leave our wharves to-morrow for the invasion of Sonora, there is not power enough in the Federal authorities to prevent it. Any such attempt would be overridden and crushed by an overwhelming public sentiment. Even if Mr. Walker, then, had been positively proved to have harbored before his departure, the intention to invade Lower California, the people would not now regard it as a crime—so deep is their disgust and loathing of the wretched crew who rule the destinies of unfortunate Mexico. All these causes combined together, perhaps, with the insufficiency of the testimony, have contributed to the acquittal of Mr. Walker. The indictment alleged in several counts, all the offences which are defined by the 6th Section of the Act of 1818. That act defines four offences:

1. The beginning of a military expedition;
2. The setting on foot of a military expedition;
3. The providing, and fourthly, the procuring of means for a military expedition to be carried on from our territory, against the territory of a foreign nation with which the United States are at peace.

Col. Walker assisted in his own defence. There must be some curiosity to hear what he says for himself. We extract that portion of his speech which relates to the intentions of his expedition.

Col. Walker's Defence.

In sailing from the port of San Francisco on the *Caroline*, it was no momentary motive that induced me to the step. It was no mere impulse of the moment—nothing which might be conceived in a thoughtless brain—but I attempted to carry into execution a matter which through days and months and years I had thought on and deliberated upon, and satisfied myself that not only were the objects which I sought practicable—not only consistent with my own personal honor and the respect which every man owes to himself, but also perfectly consistent with the laws of the land. And it is for the purpose of showing that the objects and intentions which I then cherished—which I then had in view, came within the limits of the law and the Constitution, that I shall first speak to you on. The evidence is that the first idea of this expedition was entertained in the year 1852.

GUILTLESS AS MAJOR EMORY WAS.

At that time, Mr. Emory, according to the testimony of Captain Snow, was an agent at Guaymas, and sought an interview with the Governor of Sonora, for the purpose of procuring grants of land on the frontier, on the condition of protecting the people from the attacks of the Apaches. He went to Hermosillo, and learned that the French under Raousset had procured a similar contract. At that very time, Mr. Snow happened to be at Guaymas. This is one of the facts, together with another that a contract had been entered into between Boulbon and the Mexican Government, and other facts that could have been brought before you in a yet more conclusive and legal manner by the testimony of the French Consul. I can only prove it now in a secondary way by Snow. Boulbon got the contract, and Mr. Emory was obliged to return to San Francisco.

GUILTLESS AS BOULBON WAS.

But in a few months there sprung up a disagreement between Boulbon and the Mexicans, and in consequence of that disagreement, a conflict; but the conflict was not brought about by any unlawful act of Raousset. It was brought about by the misconduct of the Mexican authorities. He and his men were obliged to capitulate and leave the country, and give up the contract. *Had M. Dillon* been on the stand, we should have shown, conclusively the time when he arrived in San Francisco. We could have shown by his testimony, together with the testimony of Capt. Spencer, that no sooner than they left the land that the idea was revived, and the intentions and objects of going to Sonora were again mooted, and again resolved upon in Marysville; but although the testimony is secondary and somewhat inconclusive, I think it may be satisfactory to your minds that there was this connection and this similarity of aims and intentions. As soon as Boulbon failed to accomplish his object, there were American adventurers ready and willing to undertake the same contract on the same conditions; and gentlemen let me show you the difference between the conduct of the Government in relation to Raousset and towards the expedition afterwards I engaged in, not in fact that I was to cast odium on the Government, but merely to show the difference of its conduct towards the French adventurers and towards the American. At the time Boulbon left San Francisco in 1852, there was no attempt to arrest him—no attempt to put an end to the expedition—no attempt to interfere with his objects. He left and no armed force entered on the deck of his vessel, and said he should not leave the *port of San Francisco. No commanding officer* was present, and Boulbon was allowed to go in *peace. Raousset Boulbon returns to San Francisco*, after having, to all intents and purposes, the same intentions as *I afterwards* had. He returns, after having committed an act of hostility against the Mexican Government, but there was no prosecution against him. There was no attempt on the part of the United States to punish him for the offence for which I am arraigned before you. In pursuit of these objects, three or four of us go down to Guaymas; we go down there with Mexican passports in our hands; we go down there with the sign-manual of the Mexican Consul; we go down there according to the law and comity of nations; we went there for the accomplishment of a peaceful object. There happened to be in authority at the time, the Prefect, who commenced the difficulty with Raousset, and who, being naturally a thorough Mexican in his prejudices—a man ready to uphold the ignorant and despotic authority of the Government against all foreigners, threw every impediment in the way of our entrance into Sonora. It was before him we were brought up and made to acknowledge our purposes, and tell what was our business in Sonora. That was sent on to the Governor of Sonora, who, instead of approving of his conduct, reproved him, and sent authority for us to go on. There were declarations and affidavits that our intentions were to see the Governor and obtain from him grants of land on certain conditions; but the delays that were occasioned forced me to the conclusion that we would not be permitted to enter Sonora; and only a day or two before I left, the authority from the Governor was sent down permitting me to go to Sonora. But to show the purpose and objects that I then held were considered to be as I have stated them by the inhabitants of Sonora, I would say that at the time when I was on the very point of departure, when the Indians were ravaging the country—when it was expected the Apaches, in their own beautiful and savage language, "would ride into the town watered by a river carried on the backs of jackasses"—when these declarations were spread throughout Guaymas, they were in consternation at the approach of the savages, and then the inhabitants, recognizing my peaceful objects, sent an invitation to me to return, and hoped that I would return and bring sufficient Americans to protect the country from the incursions of the savages. It was shown by the testimony that, in pursuit of these objects, I returned to San Francisco, and it next appears that the *Arrow* was set up for Guaymas. I imagine that none of the Federal officers will object to the history. You remember, the District Attorney admitted that the libel filed in the case of the *Arrow* was dismissed because there was no legal power to prosecute it. It was not for the sake of arguing from this in favor of my acquittal that I introduced that piece of testimony, but it was to show another proceeding taken here in regard to preventing me from going to Sonora, and in order to show an act of the General commanding here. Unwarranted by law and without any authority, he placed soldiers on the vessel and used his military authority to prevent her leaving the port. I want to argue from this not any innocence of motive on my part, but the despotic authority of the Commanding General. This was the reason that obliged me to be private and secret in the matter; but it appears by the evidence that we left in the *Caroline*. I shall not attempt to argue the question which has been so ably argued to you, that the evidence here does not warrant a conviction under any section of the statute; but proceeding at once to the testimony, gentlemen, you will see that the evidence is direct and positive that, till after leaving this port, and till some time afterwards, we had no intention whatsoever of landing at La Paz, and that all our objects and intentions were to go to Sonora. There is not one tittle of evidence that La Paz was thought of till two or three days before we touched at Cape St. Lucas. And, gentlemen, it is shown that on board the vessel the peaceable landing at La Paz was discussed between us. If we had a fixed and deliberate intention of hostility towards Mexico before leaving, why should we discuss whether we should land at La Paz with a peaceable or hostile intention. If the intention of hostility was fixed, why discuss it on board the vessel? Then there was apparently no reason to conceal our motives. Then there was no fear of prosecution in the matter. We were beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. We were on the high seas, with the Mexican flag above us, and there was no nation that could punish the offense that was committed but Mexico. It is then unreasonable to suppose that we should then deliberate if the intention had been formed here to invade Mexico by force. But it became necessary to change that intention after leaving San Francisco. If we had been permitted to leave without any interference from the Commanding General, then we would have proceeded peaceably and quietly to Guaymas to carry out the intention that we had all along formed and declared. Had it not been for this, we could have left with a sufficient force on the *Caroline* to carry out our original intentions, but owing to the manner in which it became necessary to conduct the enterprise, we were unable to leave with a sufficient number. We were unable to leave with men enough to go to the frontier, and it was only after we put to sea that that fact was discovered. It was not known how many men we had till after we were three marine leagues from the shore. Then it was discovered that we had fewer than we anticipated. Then it was discovered that we had only 45 men, and then it became necessary to think and resolve upon some other plan. The first suggestion which was made, and I think it not unreasonable to mention it, was the landing in a country comparatively unpeopled and uninhabited, and such a country was Lower California; therefore the idea at once suggested itself after a little reflection that it was the proper place at which to land, still having in view some great enterprise. Not till after this conclusion was there had a hostile or any other than a peaceful intention of landing at La Paz, by any person in the enterprise. It was then discussed as to whether we could land at La Paz peacefully and with safety to ourselves, and yet keep within the law of nations. We all know the feelings of hostility to some extent among the authorities of Lower California. We all know the men whose interest it is to maintain the present despotism in Mexico, and to oppose any emigration that would better the country, *and afford any change in the country politically. From the complexion of affairs* it became necessary to pursue that course which seemed best for our own safety, and yet recognizing the law of nations. It was only after the departure from San Francisco, that the resolution was formed of landing in that manner. But, gentlemen, it is not merely the facts which preceded the sailing of the *Caroline*—it is not merely the facts which succeeded the sailing of the *Caroline* and preceded the landing at La Paz, but also the acts and occurrences afterwards which show the original intention of the party when they left San Francisco. After remaining a few days at La Paz, and after remaining an additional number of days at Ensenada, we marched for the Colorado, in the very direction and by our acts showing an intention of still proceeding to the frontier of Sonora, the original object of the expedition; and though it became necessary to justify the act by the establishment of some government, and to cover ourselves with some flag, still the attempt was to carry out the original object, and to proceed to the frontier. It will be unnecessary for me to relate the nature of the march to the Colorado—*it* will be unnecessary for me to tell you of the hardships endured by the men on the march—it will be unnecessary for me to tell you how much they suffered for clothes—how much they suffered for shoes—how much they suffered for food and water; and the only reason why I mention these facts is to argue from them the motives which actuated us. Gentlemen, any one who knows human nature, and the *ordinary motives which impel men to endurance* and fatigue, must feel that not merely a lust of gain would enable men to go through such hardships and privations as were there endured, nor would merely the thirst for fame be sufficient; but gentlemen, there was something higher than the mere lust of gain, or hope of fame, which sustained the men under such hardships and difficulties. Above all, we must have had the consciousness that we were right. Without this we could not have endured hardships and privations absolutely worse than the most torturing death; and from this I would argue the original object and intent of the Expedition. It was not only tinged with humanity, as well as a hope of bettering our own condition in the world, but was even something more noble than that. I don't speak merely for myself, but for the men who were with me; and I say that there must have been something more noble than these sordid objects which enabled them to undergo such fatigue. So much, gentlemen, for the intention we had in leaving San Francisco. It has been argued to you by Mr. Randolph, that it was the intention which constituted the crime; and if there was any offence, that it was merely of the intention, and not any overt act committed within the territory of the United States, and within the *jurisdiction* of this Court. In this prosecution the Government wishes to reach a man's conscience—to probe it to its depth, and ascertain what his intentions were. I am willing that it should be probed; I am willing that it should be ascertained by evidence what were my objects and intentions—because they are *such that no man need be ashamed of. It was for* this reason that I was willing the Court should go to such quixotic lengths; and even adopt the strict morality of the Saviour of all mankind, who said, "A man who looketh after a woman, to lust after her, hath already committed adultery in his heart." I am ready to be tried on those grounds; and it is for you to say if I had merely an intention and desire to commit an act of hostility against Mexico—that I have already committed the crime in my heart, and that therefore I should be punished for the offence. It is on these facts, and with all the testimony before you, that you are to pass on these allegations. So much, gentlemen, for the intention of the parties who originated this expedition.

The verdict was rendered after only twenty minutes' deliberation—Not Guilty.

FROM SONORA.

Count Boulbon's Fate.

Guaymas dates are to Sept. 1. It is now alleged that the French under Count Boulbon were provoked to an outbreak by insults and outrages heaped upon them in the streets by reckless Sonoranians.

THE DEATH SCENE.

He was shot at sunrise on the beach, at a distance from the quarters where the French were confined. He stood erect with his arms folded, and when the word "Present" was given, he locked his hands behind his back—raised his head even higher, and the instant after the discharge fell dead. He received four balls. A platoon of four men was detached to shoot him. Our report states that the first platoon was so deeply affected by his heroic conduct, that they refused to shoot him, and that another platoon had to be sent out by the Governor. It is said that a medallion that he wore upon his breast, was struck by a ball, and the parts forced into his breast.

On the 16th of July, three days after the fight at Guaymas, Major Roman, the American Consul, chartered a boat and sent the details of the engagement by express by way of the Gulf, the Rio Colorado, and the Desert, to Major-General Wool and to the San Francisco *Herald*. It is needless to say that the express failed, and it is to be feared that the four persons who left Guaymas in the boat have perished. Doctor Dill, for some time a resident of Guaymas, and Mr. Chamberlain, were of the party. The names of the others have not reached us.

OREGON.

The Indians are not to be whipped for their atrocious murders yet. There were reports, however, that Capt. Olney's volunteers had reached the scene of the recent Indian massacre and had a battle with the Indians, killing five and taking as many more prisoners, among whom was a pretended chief, who professes to be able to restore stolen property, and to otherwise assist the whites—probably with a view to save his own life. Among the booty recovered from the Indians was some money and a silver cup, known to have belonged to the Company massacred. There are two reports as to the future operations of the volunteers; one is that they are pushing on to attack a large body whose retreat they have discovered by the aid of Indian spies.

Mr. H. C. Gardner, who reached Fort Boise, of the Hudson Bay Company, shortly after the massacre of Ward's train, writes: "I saw at Fort Boise, and within about twenty miles of that place, about one thousand Indians; most of them appeared well armed, and some of them well mounted. At the fort there were about fifty Nesperces, and some Snakes. The former were selling their guns and ammunition to the Snakes, and receiving in exchange American clothing and money. Mr. Isaacs, who keeps the ferry at the fort, told me that the Hudson Bay men at the fort had been selling ammunition to the Snakes after they knew of the massacre, and expressed to me that it was an outrage, and ought to be stopped. Both, Snakes and Nesperces were having access to the fort in the same manner as though no murders had been committed."

Another correspondent remonstrated with the Hudson Bay authorities at Fort Boise, against selling any more ammunition and guns to the Indians, when they showed evident signs of hostility to the immigrants. The reply of Mr. Ogden, the chief factor was, "that it constituted part of their regular business; that he had authority to sell from the Governor of the Company, and that he should continue to do so till he had orders to stop from the Governor of Vancouver." At this reply our men were very indignant.

UTAH.

Deseret news is to the 21st of September.

Rain and Snow in September.—The *News* says a snow-storm commenced on the evening of August the 20th, and continued, with intervals, to the night of the 22d. At times the rain fell in torrents. Rain fell rapidly and quite steadily from about 1 to 7 o'clock A. M., of the 10th September; showery the evening of the 11th, and a heavy rain, mingled with snow and hail, in the afternoon of the 12th. Ensign Mount and the tops of the mountains East of Salt Lake City, were white with snow for a short time.

Prices of Produce.—In Salt Lake City and in the regions round about, Wheat is worth $2, and Oats $1 50 ℔ bushel; Butter, 50c. ℔ lb.; Eggs, 25c. ℔ doz., and Hay, $15@$20 ℔ ton.

Arrival of United States Troops.—Col. E. J. Steptoe arrived at Salt Lake City, with his command, en route for California on the 31st of August. The officers under Col. Steptoe are Major Reynolds, Captain R. Ingalls, Quartermaster and Commissary; Lieutenants Tyler, Mowry, Livingston, Chandler and Allston; H. H. White, Surgeon. There are about 175 soldiers, being two companies of artillery, one of infantry, and about 150 employes of Quartermaster's men; 100 wagons and carriages, and about 1,500 head of horses and mules. It is understood that Col. Steptoe proposes having Winter quarters in Salt Lake City, for the officers and troops, and locating the employes and animals in Rush Valley, about ten miles south of Tooele City.

Gov. Young had an interview early in September with seven chiefs of the Snake Indians, accompanied by their bands. They professed a desire for the continuation of peace.

Elder Richards lately reached Salt Lake City, only 43 days from Liverpool.

The two Indians who had murdered the two boys William and Warren Weeks, while in the field, were captured, taken to Great Salt Lake City, and hung.

We now learn, by way of Salt Lake City, that the Indians attacked Fort Laramie, took it, plundered and burned it.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, the 16th October, at the residence of Judge Thompson, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Mercer Thompson.

In San Francisco, on the 16th instant, by Justice G. Bailey, Mr. Peter [illegible], to Miss Mary Louise Meyer, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Albert Miller, to Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Kendall, all of San Francisco.

In Coloma, on the 13th instant, Hon. Alfred Briggs, formerly of New-York, to Miss Mary Lucas, formerly of Illinois.

In Sacramento, on the 16th instant, Mr. Wm. E. Cory, to Miss Jane McNally.

In Sacramento, on the 18th inst., by Elliot Aubury, Esq., Joseph Bender(?), to Miss Kate Frieman.

In Sacramento, Oct. 15, Hon. Charles A. Leake, Senator from Calaveras, to Miss Amanda J. Knox.

On the 13d inst., by Justice Orrin Bailey, Capt. Alton G. Gove, of Olympia, Washington Territory, to Mrs. Sarah G. Marston, of San Francisco.

DIED.

In San Francisco, on the 16th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Rosa Gonzales, a native of Santiago, Chile, in the 37th year of her age.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, George Washington Barrett, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 34 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, of phthisis pulmonalis, Miss Elizabeth Mulhall, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, of Panama fever, [illegible] Cordero, a native of Panama, N. G., aged 24 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, James Olds, a native of New-York, aged 18 months, disease, teething.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, of general debility, John Benedict O'Regan, a native of San Francisco, aged 15 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, of Panama fever, Amelia Vanbender, a native of Wisconsin, aged 18 months.

At Great Salt Lake City, Aug. 30, Jacob Poshin, formerly of Leicester, Eng., aged 61 years.

At Great Salt Lake City, Aug. 23, Mrs. Abiah Kelley, wife of Joseph Kelly, of Springville, aged 27.

In San Francisco, on the 8th inst., Clinton W. Bewley, of Philadelphia, aged 32 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 19, of consumption, John *Tearney, a native of Ireland, late of Charleston, S. C.*, aged 32 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 19, of consumption, Thomas Beckley, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 19, John Brown, a native of *Wales, England*, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 20, Mr. James Finn, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 20, Celia A. L. Whiting, aged 3 years, 9 months and 15 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 20, David Harley, a native of Scotland, aged 51 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 20, Mr. Wm. Long, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, on the 21st ult., John, son of Peter and Margaret O'Connor.

In San Francisco, on the 21st ult., Mary, daughter of Jos. H. and Elizabeth F. Kimmel.

In San Francisco, on the 21st ult., William, son of William and Ann Hamilton.

In San Francisco, on the 21st ult., Wm. McGuire, a native of Ireland, aged 19 years.

In San Francisco, on the 20th ult., John F., son of John and Ann Dalahunty, aged 8 months.

At Sutterville, on the 20th ult., Henry Clay, son of Major L. W. Hastings, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Placerville, on the 17th ult., Chas. C. Latham, late of Ohio, aged 20 years.

In Placerville, Oct. 6, Edwin Francis Newton, son of Sylvester Newton, of Rumford Point, Maine, aged about 30 years.

On Sunday Oct. 22, Ann Maria, daughter of Charles H. and Jane Smith, aged one year.

San Francisco Market.

Monday Evening, Oct. 23, 1854.

The weather has been showery throughout the day, and as a consequence the amount of business transacted has been light. There is a speculative feeling in Coffee and Refined Sugars, but other articles remain about the same as on Saturday.

Flour—Jobbing sales of 100 bbls. Haxall and Gallego, at $12 50 ℔ bbl.; 100 qr. sacks Magnolia, at $8 50; 200 do. reworked Chili, at $7 50; 175 do. Alviso, at $8, and 100 do. Ashley's self-raising, at $10 50 ℔ 200 lbs.

Wheat—Sales 960 sacks good, in three lots, at 1½c., and 531 do. choice, at 1½c. ℔ lb.

Barley—Sales of 750 sacks California on private terms; 720 do. do., in two lots, at 1 1-16c., and 1,000 do. do., in seven lots, at 1½c. ℔ lb.

Oats—Sales of 750 sacks California at 2c.; 200 do. Eastern (jobbing) at 2c., and 5,000 lbs. Eastern, in pockets, at 1½c. ℔ lb.

Bran—Sales of 200 sacks domestic, at 1c. ℔ lb.

Potatoes—Sales of 500 sacks at 1½c.@1¾c. ℔ lb.

Almonds—Sales of 4,000 lbs. soft shell on private terms.

Coffee—Sales of 100 bags Rio at 19c.; 100 do. do. at 20c., and 500 do. Costa Rica, at 20c. ℔ lb.

Sugar—Large sales of crushed and powdered, from store and to arrive, have been reported at 15c. ℔ lb., but we have been unable to gather particulars. The sales of crushed and powdered made on Saturday evening, and reported by us on private terms, were at 15c. ℔ lb.

Soap—Sale of 150 boxes Colgate's at 8c. ℔ lb.

Starch—Sale of 100 boxes Colgate's at 10c. ℔ lb.

Brandy—Sales of 50 octaves, 25 qr. pipes, J. J. Rousse brand (French) pale, at $2 70 ℔ gall.

Gin—Sale of 30 pipes Swan and Double Anchor brands at $1 55, ℔ gall.

Butter—Sale of 200 firkins fair old at 20c., ℔ lb.

Pork—Sale of 50 bbls. clear at $30 ℔ bbl.

Beef—Sale of 100 bbls. mess at $18 50, ℔ bbl.

Hams—Sale of 300 bbls. Billing's at 17½c., ℔ lb.

Shovels—Sale of 40 dozen Rowland's long handle, bright, at $10 50, ℔ dozen.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain McGowan, from New-Orleans 5th, via Havana 8th, left New-Orleans Oct. 5, at 6 A. M., and arrived at Havana Oct. 8, where the *Empire City*, from New-York, and *Falcon*, from Aspinwall, had arrived previously. The *E. C.* left the same day, at 10 o'clock, for New-Orleans. The *Falcon* was to leave Havana on the 9th, at 10 o'clock, for Aspinwall. The *P.* experienced boisterous weather nearly the whole passage.

Medical Hospital Appointment.

Dr. John Metcalf, of Bellevue Hospital, has received the appointment of Physician to the New-York Hospital, to fill the vacancy in the staff, created by the death of Dr. Jewett. This leaves a vacancy in the Bellevue Hospital, which doubtless will be early filled by the Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

Our Foreign Population.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Permit me, through the medium of your liberal and well circulated journal, to make an observation upon a subject with which the public mind has been particularly intimate for the past month, namely: "Foreign Democracy."

There is a *Foreign* community in your midst, whom I would wish to relieve from this odious aspersion—a people who never have and never will attempt to interfere either with your municipal or legislative assemblies; whose only aim in coming to this country is to gain a competency by their honest industry. I allude to my countrymen—the Scotch. Their recollections of home are too endearing to be so easily forgotten, and the politics, and intelligence from their mountain-bound land engrosses more of their attention than the struggle between the Native American party and the Roman Catholic Irish. Depend upon this, however, they love Truth and Justice—and in the day of struggle they will be found on the right side.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

PERTH.

Further Expedition to the Arctic Sea.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

We learn that two overland expeditions have been decided upon; the one in boats, to go down the Mackenzie River, in search of Captain Collinson, about the safety of whom there is now some anxiety; the other in canoes, down Back's Fish River, to make further inquiries into the fate of Sir John Franklin's people, and to endeavor to obtain some more information, should any of the remains of the dead be found, to place them decently under ground. About noon on Friday, it was arranged by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Captain Shepard, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that these expeditions should be left wholly in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the same evening the Deputy Governor had posted letters to Sir George Stevenson, Territorial Governor, containing full details as to the objects and mode of carrying into effect these expeditions.

The Whig Candidates and the Whig Press.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

I observe that in your Friday's issue you copy from the *Tribune*, and endorse with enlargements, a severe censure of the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor for his course in regard to the Convention at Auburn. Now that the election is over, I ask the privilege of a few words by way of reply.

The *Tribune's* complaint relates to the Temperance Convention, and insists that Mr. Raymond should have "stood still on his original Whig nomination, and said nothing;" and says if he had done so his vote, in this City would have been nearly equal to Seymour's. In other words, by such silence Mr. R. might have obtained the endorsement and support of the Liquor Dealers' Association; and the *Tribune* thinks he ought to have done so.

Now consider the facts. Mr. Raymond in his paper had substantially endorsed Gov. Seymour's objections to the *details* of the prohibitory law of last session. He was afterwards nominated by the Whig State Convention; and in announcing that fact the *Tribune* added that the only thing necessary to secure his election was to have it known that he was now in favor of a prohibitory law. The late Temperance Committee wrote him a letter, asking that question. He answered it, saying that he *was* in favor of such a law. This is what he did—and that is all he did—in regard to Temperance. Suppose he had done less—what would the *Tribune* have said of him then? And what do you see in his answer on that subject worthy of censure?

Your censure, as I understand it, relates to his action in regard to the Anti-Nebraska Convention. You charge him with having perfidiously deserted the "Whig platform laid down at Syracuse;" with having "turned aside from principles he had there pledged himself to abide by and uphold;" and that with a design to "conciliate and secure the support of some eight or ten thousand abolitionists." I am confident you have widely mistaken, or completely forgotten, the facts in this case. I *know* you cannot find in them anything to justify your severe denunciations of Mr. Raymond's course.

You say "there was not a Whig paper in the State which did not give its frank and ready adhesion *to the Syracuse platform*, and freely accept the candidates that had been put thereon;" but "from the day the Whig candidates *sent letters to the Auburn Convention*, and identified themselves with its sentiments and objects, estrangement commenced." Now the letters to the candidates contained this inquiry—whether they endorsed the principles of the resolutions *adopted at Saratoga?* This was its whole scope. These resolutions were not abolition in their tone; they were confined strictly to the issues growing out of the Nebraska bill; they said nothing about the *Fugitive Slave Law*; nor was there a sentiment embodied in them which was not asserted with equal emphasis at Syracuse. If there was I would be glad to have you point it out. Nor could you or any other politician have been ignorant of the fact that Mr. Raymond had already endorsed these principles. He was a delegate at Saratoga—was one of the Committee which reported the resolutions—moved their adoption and voted in their favor. When he was asked, therefore, in writing, whether he approved them, or not, *how was it possible for him to give any other* than an affirmative answer? And how was it possible for you, or any other Whig, who had accepted him at Syracuse, *after* his action at Saratoga, and upon the basis of the Syracuse platform, to be surprised or indignant at his giving such an answer?

The Saratoga Convention was not an Abolition Convention in any sense of the word. I know how loosely this term of opprobrium is bandied about among journalists, who are not scrupulous as to the means they use to blacken their opponents;—but you have not hitherto followed their example. There were Abolitionists at Saratoga and at Auburn. But they were largely outvoted; they did not carry a single point they attempted;—they were especially indignant at Mr. Raymond for his alleged agency in their defeat; they were the parties from whom came the only vehement hostility to his endorsement at Auburn;—and when they found that they could not prevent it, they seceded, and nominated Bradford R. Wood against him. The Free Democracy, with John P. Hale at their head, did the same thing. So that the only endorsement Mr. Raymond obtained *from* that Convention came from that large majority *of its* members who were determined *that it should not be perverted* from its original purpose of strengthening and concentrating the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the State, and "pressed into the service of naked, ribald Abolitionism." The candidates *did not*, as you assert, "go down next to the Abolitionists, trailing the Missouri Compromise behind them;" nor did the Abolitionists come out to them;" nor did the "two parties fraternize"—nor have they "since worked together." On the contrary, the Abolitionists and Free Democrats were dissatisfied at Saratoga;—they bolted from the Convention at Auburn; they nominated their own ticket; and they supported it all through the canvass.

These are facts, which in my opinion, ought to modify your severe and unjust denunciation of the Whig candidates, and especially of Mr. Raymond. There are, of course, abundant reasons why he should be singled out by his professional neighbors, and especially by the editor of the *Tribune*, for censure. But I do not believe you have any disposition to do him any injustice; and I know nothing in his sentiments, his opinions or his action, which would lead me to believe him, any less than yourself,

A National Whig.

Elopement.

From the Vernon Transcript.

W. H. Crumb of West Winfield, Herkimer County, left that place on Thursday, the 2d inst., saying he was going to Binghamton and then to Racine, Wisconsin, where he has a wife and two children, who left said Crumb in June last in consequence of family difficulties. The next day after Crumb's leaving, Mrs. Rachel Bartlett, wife of Alonzo D. Bartlett of West Winfield, left her family, saying she was going to the east part of the town on a visit, but instead of going to her friends on a visit, she took a roundabout way, coming out upon the Plankroad at North Winfield, when she took the stage for Utica. On the arrival of the stage at Utica, she was met by Crumb. They immediately proceeded to the railroad, but being too late for the cars, Crumb hired a livery carriage to take them to Rome, where the couple were deposited at the railroad depot, which is the last that has been heard of them. Crumb is a carpenter and joiner and wagon maker by trade, is a man about five feet nine inches high, of slim build, is quick and active, making a very good appearance in company. Mrs. Bartlett is a slender woman, about five feet two inches high. She leaves her husband and three girls, of the respective ages of 14, 10 and 7, who are now mourning away their lives for the loss of a mother who has always exhibited herself as a fond and loving mother, and the cause of her extraordinary conduct in leaving her family is a mystery to all who knew her and her family. It is hoped by her husband that she may repent, (if she has not already,) and express a desire to return to her family, where she will be received and the past forgotten, for the sake of the infant children, who must look to her for the care which only a mother can bestow.

Mr. Bartlett will furnish the necessary means for her return if desired, believing that in an unguarded moment she was led astray by an arch, cunning and unprincipled villain, who, to accomplish his own ends, would and has made a sacrifice of his own family and others.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Fresh Meats are, as usual, quite abundant and the prices have not varied since last week. Beef sells at from 7c. to 9c. ℔ lb. and Steaks from 12c. to 16c. ℔ lb., according to quality. Roasting Pieces are 12c.@15c. each. Fresh Pork is coming daily in large quantities, and is in good demand, but has not as yet diminished in price; it is now 10c. ℔ lb. Mutton is from 5c. to 7c. ℔ lb. Lamb is $1 25 ℔ quarter. Veal sells at from 10c. to 12½c. ℔ lb. Veal Cutlets 15½c. ℔ lb.

Salt Meats, &c. are in good supply, with no alteration from last week's quotations, which are as follows: Corned Beef 10c.@12c.; Smoked Hams 12c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders 9c.; Smoked Sides 11c.@12½c.; Fowls 8c.; Sausages 10c.; Smoked Beef 14c., and Bologna Sausages 12c. ℔ lb. City-made Lard is still sold at 12c. ℔ lb.

Butter and Cheese are more plenty, large quantities having arrived in market during the week, and the former has fallen 2 cents on the pound for good and best brands. [illegible] now sells at from 18c. to 22c.; new Orange County, 24c.@28c., and new Delaware County, 22c.@26c. ℔ lb. Cheese, notwithstanding the increased supply, has not fallen in price; it is 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Sapsago Cheese 25c. ℔ lb. Pine Apple Cheese $1 12½ each.

Eggs are still sold at six for 12½c. by the basket, [illegible]

Poultry and Game [illegible] in large supply, and in consequence partly of the cool weather, sell quickly, and at somewhat reduced prices. The assortment of wild Duck, of every description, is particularly large and fine. The prices are: Turkeys 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Geese, 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.; Tame Ducks, [illegible]; Black Ducks, 75; Fowls, 75c.@$1; Grouse, 75c.; Wild Pigeons, $1 75@$2; Tame Pigeons, $2 25; [illegible] $1 25@$2; Red Head Ducks, $1; and Canvass Back Ducks, $1 50@$2 ℔ pair; English Snipe, $3; Spring Chickens, [illegible]; Quails, $3; and Woodcock, $4 50 ℔ doz. Venison, 12½c.@18c. ℔ lb.

Vegetables—Of all kinds are abundant, and [illegible]. White Turnips, 12½c. ℔ half peck; Potatoes, (Irish and Sweet) 18c. ℔ half peck; Beets and Carrots, 6c. ℔ bunch; Red Onions, 6c. ℔ quart; Lettuce, 6c. ℔ head; Radishes, [illegible] ℔ bunch; Water Cresses, 12c. ℔ half peck; New Cabbage, [illegible] ℔ head; Red Cabbage, 12c. ℔ head; Celery, 12½c.@18c. ℔ bunch; Tomatoes, 6c. ℔ quart; Red Peppers, 6c. ℔ bunch.

Fruit—Is becoming less plenty and dearer. Apples, however, are yet quite abundant, and without variation. Spitzenburg Apples, 18c., and Greening Apples 18c., ℔ half peck; Apple and Pear Quinces [illegible] ℔ hundred; Citrons 6c.@8c. each.

Fresh Fish—Is not very abundant, many kinds being out of season. [illegible] 8c. to 12½c. each. Crabs are from 10c. to 50c. ℔ dozen.

Salt Fish—Is without change. The prices range 10c. to 13c. ℔ lb. [illegible]

Shell Fish—The demand for Oysters [illegible] increase, but the supply on hand is somewhat smaller than usual. Princess Bay Oysters [illegible] ℔ hundred. Shrewsbury Hard Clams sell at from [illegible] ℔ hundred.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Tuesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Ashes—Being still very scarce, are quite [illegible] at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 87½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

Beeswax—[illegible] sales of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow [illegible] ℔ lb.

Brick—North River Hard are in heavy supply and slack demand, at [illegible] ℔ thousand.

Coal—Foreign is dull and drooping. The latest sales include Liverpool Cannel at $25; Orrel, at $9; Sydney, at $7 50, and Pictou, at $7, ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is in fair request, at [illegible] ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered from vessel and yard. Large quantities of Cumberland are not so much sought after, at [illegible] for Run of Mine, and $4 75 for Lump, delivered at Baltimore. Run of Mine is sold at $4, delivered at Alexandria. We understand that two or three ship-loads of Hard Coal were recently dispatched for the Pacific Coast.

Coffee—The public sale announced for this day, having been postponed to Thursday next, the market has been rather quiet, though steady, since our last. The day's sales comprised 25 bags Java at [illegible], 750 Rio at [illegible], and 500 St. Domingo at [illegible] ℔ lb.

Cotton—Remains dull and heavy; sales having been made, to-day, of only 700 bales, including Middling Uplands at [illegible], Mobile at [illegible], and New-Orleans and Texas at [illegible] ℔ lb.

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands are generally less freely offered, while being more inquired for, especially by shippers; they command rather higher prices, [illegible] to-day, than yesterday; while other kinds are improving. The day's sales add up to 10,700 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 [illegible] @ $7 75
Inferior State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 25 @ 11 25

There were 2,600 bbls. superfine Canadian sold at [illegible], in bond, and $9 50, free, ℔ bbl. [illegible] The day's sales comprise 2,300 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for inferior, [illegible] for mixed to good, and [illegible] for favorite to fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are as last stated.

Fruit—The day's sales included 400 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 75; 300 half boxes do. do. at [illegible]; and 300 quarter boxes do. do. at 75c.

Grain—Wheat, of strictly prime quality, is more inquired for, chiefly by millers, and commands rather firmer prices. The supply is very limited. Common qualities are rather plentier, but are not much sought except by shippers. The day's sales include [illegible] bushels handsome Canadian White, free, at [illegible]; [illegible] inferior to prime Southern do. at [illegible], and 2,700 good Long Island Red at $1 90 ℔ bushel. Rye is still quite scarce and is advancing, being in better demand; 3,000 bushels Northern found buyers to-day at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair supply and is held firmly at [illegible]. Oats are abundant and are in good request at 51c.@55c. for State, and 54c.@56c. for Western ℔ bushel. Corn is decidedly more active at higher prices. The home inquiry is moderate, while the export demand is quite animated. The day's transactions comprise 107,000 bushels at [illegible] for unsound and inferior, [illegible] for poor to strictly prime Western mixed, mainly at 90c., which was the price paid for some Northern round White, while Southern found Yellow, of choice quality, brought as much as 93c. ℔ bushel.

Hay—River is in rather limited request, at [illegible] for shipment, and [illegible] for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

Hops—The market is scantily supplied with new, which are in but moderate demand at [illegible] ℔ lb. Old are unchanged.

Iron—We heard that 300 tons Scotch Pig were disposed of to-day at $35, usual credit, ℔ ton, which would indicate a further improvement. American and English Bar remain as last noticed.

Laths—Eastern are still scarce and wanted at $2 25 ℔ M.

Lead—Is dull and unsettled in price, the demand being very limited, while owners are anxious to realize. No important sales transpired to-day.

Lime—Rockland is quiet but firm, for want of an adequate stock, at 95c. for Common, and [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl. A cargo of Common was sold at [illegible]

Molasses—[illegible] The day's business consists of 300 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at [illegible], and [illegible] hhds. Cuba Muscovado at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

Naval Stores—Crude Turpentine appears about the same. [illegible] to-day, of 260 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51c. cash, ℔ gallon, and [illegible] bbls. Common Rosin at [illegible], delivered.

Oils—Crude [illegible] for Whale, and [illegible] for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Hence the inactivity in the market. Manufactured kinds are in fair request, and at [illegible] prices. Olive is quiet at old rates. Linseed is in better demand, but at lower rates. The day's reported operations reach 17,500 gallons English at [illegible], [illegible] American and English, from store, at [illegible] ℔ gallon. There is a moderate business doing in Winter [illegible], according to quality, ℔ gallon.

Provisions—Pork displays less animation, [illegible] having been made of 1,600 barrels, at $12 25 for Mess, and [illegible] for Prime, ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs are in good demand, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Cut Meats have not varied. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant, the day's sales amounting to 350 barrels Good to Prime, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef exhibits no really novel feature. The supply is moderate and the inquiry is equally so. Prices are well supported for desirable qualities. The day's sales embrace 250 barrels, at [illegible] for Country Prime, [illegible] for Country Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; [illegible] for City do.; [illegible], and [illegible] for Extra do., ℔ barrel. We heard of some retail sales of Ohio Prime Mess Beef, at $20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and [illegible] ℔ barrel. Butter is freely taken at [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for Western New-York, and [illegible] for Orange County, ℔ lb. There is a good business doing in Fair to Prime Cheese, at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.

Rice—Is still scarce and wanted. Small lots are selling at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

Spices—We have to report sales of 500 lbs. prime Nutmegs at [illegible]; [illegible]; Cassia, in mats, at 30c.@31c., and [illegible] Pepper at 11½c. ℔ lb. The supply of the latter is reduced.

Sugars—Remain quiet, but firm, owing to their scarcity. The day's sales do not exceed 100 hhds. Cuba at previous figures, and 100 bbls. Clarified New-Orleans at 8c. ℔ lb.

Tallow—We heard of sales of 22,500 lbs. prime at [illegible] ℔ lb.

Tin—Is quiet, but steady, being quoted at 27c. for Straits, [illegible] for Banca, ℔ lb.; $8 50 for I. C. Coke Plates, and $10 75 for 1X Plates, ℔ box, usual terms.

Tobacco—Continues inactive at former prices. The past three day's sales consist of 40 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible]; 175 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed-leaf at [illegible]; 10 do. Florida at 18c.@23c.; and 132 bales Havana at an unpublished rate, ℔ lb.

Whisky—Some 425 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased during the day at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

Freights—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 500 tierces Beef, at [illegible]; 20,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at [illegible], and 1,000 bbls. Flour at [illegible]. For London, the shipments included 300 boxes Bacon, at [illegible]. For Cork, Ireland, a vessel was taken up to load with Corn, at [illegible] ℔ bushel. For Havre, a small quantity of Lard was engaged, at [illegible] ℔ lb., while ship-owners asked the same rates for Cotton. For California, there was rather more offering, and [illegible] goods were quoted at [illegible] ℔ foot.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Mr. Soulé's Case.

The ground taken by those who justify the exclusion of Mr. SOULÉ from France by the French Government, is that, out of the country to which he is accredited, Mr. SOULÉ has none of the rights and immunities of his representative character, and is to be regarded and treated as any other individual. The London *Times* bases its defence of the act on this ground, and is followed in so doing by the *Evening Post*, and other American journals which sustain the action of the Government. We apprehend that this position is not supported by authorities on international law. Chancellor KENT in his chapter on the subject says that "an Ambassador is deemed under the protection of the law of nations *in his passage through the territories of a third and friendly power*, while upon his public mission, in going to or returning from the Government to which he is deputed. To arrest him under such circumstances would be a breach of his privilege as a public Minister." Chancellor KENT refers to the opposite principle laid down by GROTIUS, who held that the obligation to protect Ambassadors extends only to the power to whom the embassy is sent, and does not extend to the power through whose territories the Ambassador presumes to pass without a passport;—and adds that "*this harsh and narrow rule is now justly exploded*." In Mr. SOULÉ's case, it will be noticed, the absence of a passport cannot be pleaded, for he had one duly *visé'd* by the French Minister in London.

This same principle was tested in our own Courts in 1839, when Mr. HENDERSON, the Minister of Texas to France, was passing through New-York on his way home, —Texas being then a foreign and independent power. Mr. H. was arrested in this City for debt, and pleaded his privilege as an Ambassador as giving him immunity from arrest, not only in the territory of the power to which he was accredited, but within the dominions of every friendly power. The Superior Court, within whose jurisdiction the case was brought, recognized the validity of the plea, and ordered his discharge. *It was held that not even a passport was required to insure him protection.* The fact that he was the representative of a friendly power was deemed sufficient. In this case the ordinary operation of the Courts of law was held to be suspended towards an individual who was present in the country as the Minister of a foreign power, although he was not accredited to our own Government.

Upon this principle it will not be easy for the Government of France to clear itself from the charge of having treated the United States in an *offensive and insulting* manner. It excludes from its soil one of our official Representatives,—not deigning even to give any excuse therefor, assigning *no reasons, alleging no offence,—but so far* as appears in the wanton exercise of power. It is said that Mr. SOULÉ had been suspected of abusing his privilege as a Minister, and of distributing Mr. SANDERS' letter and other incendiary documents in France. No such reason was assigned. And if he had been thus guilty the true remedy for the French *Government would* have been to complain to our Government of his conduct, and to seek redress therefor.

Under all the circumstances, it is not easy to regard the conduct of the French *Government as otherwise than intentionally* offensive. The act itself, and the manner of it, as well as the tone said to have been subsequently assumed in regard to it by the French Minister towards Mr. MASON, seem to have been designedly unfriendly and insulting. We trust our Government will lose no time in demanding immediate and distinct explanations and apologies from the Government of France. Nor are we at all sure that the mere allegation on the part of that Government, that Mr. SOULÉ's exclusion was purely *personal* and not official, should be accepted as satisfactory. His exclusion was a clear violation of a principle of international law. It is impossible thus to separate his personal *from his official character. So long as he* has the credentials of our Government, certifying that he is our representative, he *is entitled to be treated as such* by every friendly power. And every power which refuses such recognition and treatment, must be held to be, so far as that refusal goes, unfriendly. If such an explanation, therefore, *should be offered by France, it* ought to be accompanied by apologies for the act; and unless it is so accompanied, it ought to be rejected as unsatisfactory.

The *rumors and suspicions that have* been for some months afloat concerning the unfriendly sentiments of the French Emperor towards the *United States*, have hitherto found little credit among our people. Our Government has given him no occasion for such sentiments, and it is not easy to see how the stability or the glory of his reign could be promoted by a policy based upon them. But the whole country will unite in demanding that our Government shall repel, with prompt energy and decision, everything like an insult to our Government, and demand full reparation and apology for indignities inflicted upon any of our Ambassadors.

We trust that Mr. MASON will be instructed by the steamer that leaves to-day, to require immediate and satisfactory explanations of this affair, and if they are refused, to demand his passports and withdraw.

California News.

The *Northern Light* arrived yesterday with the first of the newly-arranged weekly mails from California. This is a great improvement upon the old way of getting and giving letters from the Pacific only twice monthly. When it has been tried for a year, we shall wonder how we ever consented to endure the arrangement so long.

The news is not of extraordinary importance. The trial of ex-President WALKER is a feature that will attract universal attention. The specie that went down with the *Yankee Blade*, no efforts have yet succeeded in recovering. Financially the city of San Francisco is under a cloud. The apprehension lest the MEIGGS' trouble should not yet have been thoroughly probed had been quite general. A few more developments have been made, but they were not extensive, and the public would proceed to forget them, but that with every boat there comes into a town a new lot of the swindler's victims. There were in the city at one time over 300 employés of the "Lumber Company," to whom MEIGGS stood indebted, as its President, in the sum of $300,000! Many are utterly ruined by the sudden movements of the slippery financier. Later dates are brought from Oregon and Utah, and some items of interest will be found under these heads.

Alcohol in France.

Of all places in the world, France, a great brandy and wine-producing country, is one of the last whence a decided Maine Liquor Law might be looked for. Of all men in Europe, (except the bibulous King of Prussia, who bumps his head, when he *is* drunk, against the trees in his garden,) LOUIS NAPOLEON, who primed his soldiers with champagne and *eau de vie* before and during the *coup d'état* of December 1851, is the last who might be expected to issue a prohibitory manifesto against Alcohol and *Distillation*. *Yet he has done it.* Sensibly, too, and in a serious, business-like manner.

The facts, which are few, read thus: The harvest has been as abundant in *France as in England*, but the price of grain is higher in both countries than could reasonably be anticipated, or as high, in *fact*, as it was a year ago, when but for the supplies of cereal produce from America, the French and English would have experienced that great evil, a scarcity of food. In France, also, from last year's deficiency *in the produce of grain, the distillation of* alcohol was limited. Now, with plenty of grain in the market, a vast impetus has been given to distillation, and the Minister *for Agriculture reports* a large increase in the number of distilleries and the capital employed in this purpose. He adds that *this is, one reason why, despite* a good harvest, grain is dear.

He recommends therefore, that the Government should prohibit temporarily the distillation of grain, and has less hesitation in doing so, "*because the facility of exporting* grain in the form of alcohol is in evident *contradiction to French legislation*, which at the present moment forbids the exportation of cereal produce; and, besides, *it is* not a question of suppressing a branch of industry, but only to interdict it, in the great interest *of the supply of food to* the public, from employing an article for which other substitutes may be found." An Imperial decree has been issued directing that, until it be otherwise ordered, the *distillation of cereals and all other farinaceous substances serving in the process is* prohibited. The mischief is that this avowedly is only a temporary measure, the Minister of Agriculture declaring that he "should *hasten* to request its revocation as soon as ever the exceptional circumstances which induce it shall have ceased to render it necessary."

Considering the manifold evils created by spirituous liquors, and the immense quantity of grain diverted, by their distillation, from being legitimately used as food, it is *to be hoped that at some not distant period*, a Christian nation may take the lead, on some higher principle than mere temporary expediency, and prohibit the production of alcohol—except *for* purposes connected with its use by and *for the arts* and sciences. No adequate idea of the vast quantity of grain consumed in distillation can be formed, without a long and tedious investigation. But it is known that a large quantity of food is thus diverted from its legitimate purpose, and converted into poison instead of nourishment. *One result is* to raise the price of what actually is consumed *as food, and everybody knows that* precisely as corn is scarce or plenty, dear or cheap, all the other necessaries of life are at *high or low prices*.

Curious, if True.

It is generally known that, not in Paris, where the press is gagged, but in Brussels *and London*, are *published such items of* personal and political intelligence as, under ordinary circumstances, would fill the newspapers of the French capital. The *correspondents of the London papers do supply* a vast quantity of such information, a portion of which is courteously reprinted in *Galignani's Messenger*, the English newspaper published at Paris. So uncertain, however, is this neutral publication, of a *quasi* authority to do this, that (as we know for certain) Messrs. GALIGNANI took measures, immediately after the *coup d'état* of 1851, to remove their whole establishment to Brussels, whence, the liberty of the press been comparatively (not wholly) allowed, they might print their journal without dread of molestation. It is well known, also, that the Parisian correspondence of the Brussels papers (especially of the *Indépendance Belge*) contains even fuller and more secret information than the Paris contributors to the London papers are generally able to supply.

Such being the case, we are not surprised to learn, *via* Brussels, of a rumor current in that city, which gives the Princess CHARLOTTE, of Belgium, aged 14, grand-daughter of the late LOUIS PHILIPPE, as intended wife to Prince NAPOLEON, son of JEROME, ex-King of Westphalia, and heir presumptive to the throne of France. This might go far to explain the real cause of King LEOPOLD's late visit to LOUIS NAPOLEON at Calais and Boulogne, and, perhaps, the motive of the newly sprung up personal cordiality (exhibited by letter-writing and a visit) between Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, nephew and niece of LEOPOLD, and the present ruler of France. In the strange and unexpected vicissitudes of modern times, such a contingency may be on the cards, and, could LOUIS NAPOLEON bring about such a union, it would increase the stability of his own throne, and put an end to all Orleans prospects of resuming power in France.

Moderate Expectations.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:

"The result of the elections have not much surprised the Administration. *They did not expect for the Nebraska bill an immediate and general popularity.* But, in the defeat of the Seward candidate for Governor in New-York, they find a *tacit* approval of the principle of non-intervention in the slavery question in the territories. They do not doubt that the country will *ultimately* sustain the policy of the Nebraska bill."

Blessed are they who expect *nothing*, for they will not be disappointed! It is refreshing to know that the Administration did not expect *immediate* popularity for the Nebraska bill. They are not likely to get it. And if they remain in office until that measure *does* become popular, they will have the longest term of office any Administration has yet known.

The result of the election in this State is certainly a *very* "tacit" approval of the Administration policy.

☞ Our Washington correspondent reiterates the statement he made a few days since, that fears are entertained for the safety of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*. He denies, on the authority of the Navy Department, the reports that were sent a day or two since by telegraph, concerning her intended cruise, and says that nothing has been heard from her since the 27th of September.

Massachusetts Election.

The Boston papers publish returns of the late election from 306 towns, all in the State but twenty-four,—which show the following results:

	Whig. Washburn.	Know-Nothing. Gardner.	Free Soil. Wilson.	Democrat. Bishop.
Suffolk	4330	8596	1212	544
Essex	3646	11476	1280	807
Middlesex	5317	14030	913	2320
Worcester	3009	12695	1409	2050
Hampshire	1121	2637	459	485
Hampden	1621	4021	415	1030
Franklin	1447	2300	498	331
Berkshire	1426	3030	553	1084
Norfolk	1921	7366	613	635
Bristol	1089	5479	690	917
Plymouth	1178	4730	536	476
Barnstable	639	1966	195	250
306 towns	26,135	76,945	6416	10,835

GARDNER's majority over all others, 31,835.

The Legislature is all one way. In the Senate, there have been elected—Whigs, 0; Democrats, 0; Know-Nothings, 38. Of 349 Members of the House of *Representatives elected, 0 are Whigs*, 1 is a Democrat, and 343 are Know-Nothings. This looks as if the latter party would have a clean "working majority" in both Houses; and as a U. S. Senator is to be chosen, this is a matter of no small importance.

The vote for Members of Congress, so far as heard from, stands thus:

	Whig.		Know-Nothing.		Democrat.	
1.	Eliot	1067	Hall	5056	Howland	368
2.	Crocker	1481	Buffington	6350	Vickery	260
3.	Safford	2373	Damrell	6625	Avery	455
4.	Walley	2706	Comins	4012	Spinney	913
5.	Appleton	2100	Burlingame	5067	Farnsworth	904
6.	Upham	2005	Davis	7310	Lord	742
7.	Bell	2707	Banks	6056	Buckman	718
8.	Wentworth	3703	Knapp	7216	Needham	700
9.	Barton	1015	DeWitt	10,259	Davis	1/09
10.	Dickinson	2579	Morris	7331	Bemis	1195
11.	Goodrich	3704	Trafton	6278	Griswold	2290

The following are the Members elected, all Know-Nothings:

		Plurality.
1.	Rev. Robert B. Hall, (Whig)	1,569
2.	James Buffington, (Whig)	4,291
3.	Wm. S. Damrell, (Free Soil)	5,052
4.	Linus B. Comins, (Whig & F. S.)	2,152
5.	Anson Burlingame, (Dem., F. S.)	2,538
6.	Timothy Davis, (Whig)	4,844
7.	Nathaniel P. Banks, (Dem., F. S.)	5,099
8.	Chauncey L. Knapp, (Free Soil)	3,483
9.	Alexander DeWitt, (Free Soil)	8,019
10.	Henry Morris, (Whig)	4,736
11.	Rev. Mark Trafton, (Free Soil)	2,514

This does not look as if the National Administration would derive much practical aid and comfort from the result. The comments of the Boston press on the result vary with the point of view from which it is regarded. The *Post* chronicles it as a "Waterloo defeat of the Whigs." The *Atlas* says "the result is without a parallel in the history of Massachusetts, and is not at all in character with the reputation her people have hitherto enjoyed for steadfastness of political principles, or for appreciation of fidelity and integrity in their public servants." The *Advertiser* does not "attempt to comment upon or explain the most extraordinary result," nor to "analyze the heterogeneous mass which is included under the disgusting appellation 'Know-Nothing.'" The *Bee*, *Traveller*, and other journals which have favored the Know-Nothing movement, are correspondingly *jubilant*.

Death of Mr. William North.

Mr. WILLIAM NORTH, the author and poet, came to a sudden death yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 7 Bond-street. Disappointment, acting on a temperament preternaturally susceptible, and alive to influences which others could scarcely understand, impelled Mr. NORTH to the melancholy rashness of *self-murder*. He was found in his chamber a corpse, prussic acid being undoubtedly the cause of death. An inquest will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. NORTH was perhaps more widely known than any *other writer connected with the periodical* literature of America or England. His poems and tales have been reprinted in hundreds of magazines and papers here and in the Old Country, and his sad end will be lamented far beyond the *circle of his intimate friends*.

☞ We have already mentioned the election of J. T. HEADLEY, of Newburg, to the Legislature. He ran as a Whig and Temperance candidate. He is best known to the public as a writer, but he is a forcible speaker, and will make a sound, energetic and influential member.

We regret the defeat of HENRY HALE, Whig candidate for the Assembly in the Poughkeepsie District of Dutchess. He was a Temperance man, openly in favor of a prohibitory law; but the Temperance Alliance ran a Democrat against him. The result is the election of a SEYMOUR Democrat. Mr. HALE will be heard of yet in the political world.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A very good attendance assembled here last evening on the occasion of Mrs. THOMPSON's benefit. The event was one of no ordinary interest, and redounded to the credit of New-York, professionally and publicly.

The performances commenced with the splendid comedy of the "Poor Gentleman," and terminated with the farce of "Antony and Cleopatra." All the principal *artistes* of the City united in these performances. It would be invidious to refer to the excellence of any one in particular, where all were good. Suffice it that a more delighted audience has seldom been seen in a theatre.

After the performance of the comedy Mr. BLAKE responded to a general call, and thanked the audience in a very feeling speech for their attendance. Mr. BROUGHAM was called out, and said a few appropriate words.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—HAYDN's melodious and beautiful Cantata, "The Seasons," was given last night by the members of this excellent Society. The attendance was large, and the performance elicited much applause. It was excellent, and should be repeated. The only fault we can find with this Society is, that the performances are too much like Angels' visits—few and very far between.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor MARIO and his continued indisposition, to which his physicians certify, partially disappointed the public last evening. But as his non-appearance was made known through the evening papers, and a large audience had determined their purpose to hear GRISI, once more, in her admirable rendering of *Elvira* in "Puritani," the Academy was quite crowded, or filled to the capacity of its eligible seats. The first two acts were given with general fine effect, Sig. BADIALI being once more welcomed, and warmly, too, to New-York in the *rolé of Ricardo*; his popular voice having full scope and effect in the new house. The duet in the second act of *Semiramide* was substituted for the third act of *Puritani*, which it was found impracticable to give with the tenor who volunteered to assume the place of MARIO, on short notice. This gentleman did as well as circumstances would allow, in the opening act. He evidently felt the embarrassment of his novel and trying position, and but for the encouragement of GRISI, who came up to her work with unusual spirit, the drawback would have proved a serious one. Between the pieces, it was announced that Signor MARIO had notified the Directors that he would be able to appear on Friday, in the *Barber of Seville*.

POLITICAL.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Protest Against Illegal Returns—Important Proceedings.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, met yesterday as usual, pursuant to law, at the office of the County Clerk. A quorum was sworn. Supervisor ELY was chosen President—Mr. FOWLER, Deputy County Clerk, acting as Secretary.

The Board then opened its regular session in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the following members being present: Supervisors BROWN, WILLIAMSON, BLUNT, BAIRD, WOODWARD, W. TUCKER, BOARDMAN, WAKEMAN, KELLY, CHAUNCEY, CHRISTY, ELY, LORD, HERRICK, C. H. TUCKER and MOTT.

Immediately after, the Board was called to order.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON rose and presented the following paper, moving its reception:

To the Board of Canvassers of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee on behalf of the People of the City of New-York, and Electors of said City and County, do hereby respectfully and solemnly protest against certain election returns, which will be presented to your honorable body for canvass, being deemed conclusive and final *so far* as regards the assigned number of votes which may be presented *in favor of FERNANDO WOOD, a candidate for Mayor of New-York*.

The undersigned ask leave, before your honorable body shall canvass said returns, to present for your consideration testimony which will prove gross fraud, illegalities and irregularities committed during the election, the canvass, *and since that time*; and the *undersigned ask* instruction from your honorable body, in what way the matter may be placed before them.

JAMES H. TOONE, Chairman,
No. 67 Wall-street.

J. T. BROOKS, Secretary, No. 44 Cortlandt-street.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1854.

Supervisor HERRICK—I do not understand this mode of proceeding. I suppose that the proper way is for the Board to proceed with the canvass, taking up returns from the first Ward in the hands of its Supervisor, and if any evidence should be offered as to fraud *or other improper action or return from that Ward*, that they should look into it and decide upon it; but if there should be no objection made to the returns the Board should go on with the canvass, proceeding from Ward to Ward, in regular order, until objections shall be raised.

Supervisor CHAUNCEY—I think it is proper that we should hear any evidence of fraud that may be offered. I move that the paper be received, and the prayer of the petitioners heard.

Supervisor WOODWARD—I agree with the Supervisor from the Nineteenth Ward, (HERRICK,) that the Board should go on with the canvass by Wards and Districts until they come to some District which is disputed, when the matter should be looked into.

Supervisor HERRICK, after reiterating his opinion, moved that the paper be received and entered on the *minutes, and that the Board proceed to the canvass.*

The motion was not seconded.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON—I move to add to my motion the following: That a Committee be appointed, and that the protest be referred to them.

Supervisor MOTT—I consider this a singular case. I think that we are to hear all evidence that may be presented in regard to frauds upon the canvass of any character.

Supervisor CHAUNCEY—If there is no immediate arrangement by which we can proceed in our canvass, and by which we can receive testimony, it appears to me to be proper to delay further proceedings. I cannot see any objection we can have to having this testimony brought before us as a body. It is a large body. Let us hear it all, and go through with *it*. *This appears to me* to be the proper way.

The PRESIDENT—That, I suppose, is the object of having a Committee to make a report, so as to enable the Board to proceed in its business.

Supervisor CHAUNCEY—What was the nature of the last proposition?

The PRESIDENT—The motion was that a Committee be appointed to make a report on the subject.

Supervisor KELLY—I move that the law be read.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—But I should like to know if *it is competent for this Board to inquire into the returns* as to their accuracy.

Supervisor HERRICK—I say we have not any authority to investigate the subject of the memorial.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—My political experience is not very extensive, but as I understand the statute, I have the opinion that it is not competent for the Board to go into the investigation of any such matters before this tribunal. I should be very glad to go into the full scope of the matter and give all these parties the full *amount of justice that can be had. I am perfectly willing* to spend the requisite time and labor for this purpose, *but I question whether it is competent for* this Board to make that investigation. I have been led to believe that the Board of Supervisors does not possess the jurisdiction, and that we are compelled to adhere to these terms. Inspectors of Elections are both judicial and investigating officers, *but County Canvassers have no other business than to* canvass the votes. I do not find any authority either in statute or in judicial decisions that gives us the power to go into the investigation of this matter. Most emphatically, if there has been any fraud committed, and we are the proper parties to go to investigate it, I want to go to the full length of the investigation. I do not want the people to be cheated out of their faithful servants. If we have not the power, it won't do for us to make ourselves ridiculous by going into a matter wherein we have no jurisdiction. It is necessary for us to ascertain that. It will be well to let the Committee go into that subject.

The PRESIDENT—If we should prove ourselves ridiculous by going into such an examination, we have illustrious precedents—the honorable District Attorney, and other distinguished attorneys from Albany. I had the pleasure of listening to some arguments in this very room at the time the Attorney General was down here from Albany.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—Was there an examination of witnesses then?

The PRESIDENT—Yes; the examination of witnesses lasted fourteen days.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—I am perfectly satisfied that the universal practice of the Board of Canvassers has been not to go into testimony.

The PRESIDENT—We had the Attorney-General then.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—The Attorney-General does not make the laws for the State of New-York.

The PRESIDENT—He ought to know them.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—He does not always, though.

Supervisor MOTT—It is charged that the Inspectors have been guilty of deceit and fraud. It is the duty of the Inspectors to return the votes correctly to us. I do not hesitate to say, at least it is my firm belief, that if it should appear that there has been any fraud on the part of the Inspectors in making their returns to this Board, we have an undoubted right to inquire into it. The law presumes that the Inspectors will act honestly, and has not made any provision for the detection of fraud. But fraud is a matter that can always be inquired into. Now, Sir, if we have jurisdiction in the matter at all, we have undoubtedly the right to inquire into any extent of fraud regarding these votes. Fraud vitiates all acts in every jurisdiction, and under every authority. I should say, therefore, that we have a right, if there be fraud in the matter, to investigate to its very bottom, and to pass upon it. But, Sir, whether we have a right to go behind the returns of the Inspectors may be another question. If illegal votes have been polled, and they have no cognizance of them, that may be a question that requires some considerable consideration before we can take any action upon the matter. But so far as the acts of the Inspectors are concerned, I do not hesitate to say we have perfect jurisdiction. We have power to inquire into whether the votes are obtained honestly. If there is any other thing that requires investigation it becomes a matter of serious consequence, and if there is any doubt on the subject it would be well to take the advice of the Attorney-General or any other counsel who has investigated it. We can do that and be ready to proceed with our canvass to-morrow. It would be better for us to suspend operations and lose one day, than that we should take an improper or illegal step. I will move that we adjourn in order to take the advice of the Attorney-General on this subject.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—Is it too late to make a suggestion?

The PRESIDENT—The motion to adjourn has not been seconded.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—I would suggest to the gentleman of the Fifteenth Ward (CHAUNCEY) that a Committee of five be appointed to whom this question shall be referred,—the propriety of granting the request of the petitioners—so as to lay the whole matter before us to-morrow; then we can inform the petitioners of the course we shall pursue, and we can lay out our plan of action.

Supervisor BLUNT—I second that proposition.

The PRESIDENT—The motion the Chair recognizes is that made by the gentleman from the Second Ward, (WILLIAMSON,) which is as follows:

Resolved, That this protest be received, and that a Committee of five be appointed that shall take the matter into consideration, and report to this Board to-morrow, or as early as may be.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—I hope the gentleman from the Second Ward (WILLIAMSON) will accept my proposal.

The President again read the above resolution, stating that was the only proposition which he could recognize.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—No, Mr. President, he accepts the amendment I have made.

The PRESIDENT—Will the Supervisor of the Tenth Ward please to come forward and take this oath?

Supervisor TROWBRIDGE, who had just entered the Court, then came forward and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of New-York.

Supervisor MOTT here presented the following protest, which was read by the President:

To the Honorable the Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York:

I, NICHOLAS QUACKENBOS, an elector, residing at the Carlton House, Broadway, in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, do hereby solemnly protest against the reception of the Inspectors' return of the IIId District of the Sixth Ward on the vote for Member of Assembly, on the ground that the same is false. That, by said return, it appears that the undersigned received in said IId District, votes only to the number of forty-nine, (49,) whereas he has the evidence of a much larger number of votes having been given for him in said IId District, and which the undersigned will establish by the oath of the electors domiciled in that District, when ever your honorable body may see fit to designate a day for the investigation. NICHOLAS QUACKENBOS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 14, 1854.

Supervisor HERRICK—I move that the petition be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT—We have another question first to be disposed of.

Supervisor WAKEMAN—The resolution as amended and accepted by the Supervisor from the Second Ward (WILLIAMSON) reads as follows:

Resolved, That the several protests presented to this Board be received and referred to a Committee of five, and that said Committee be requested to inquire into the competency of this Board to go behind the Inspectors' returns, from the several Districts, or to investigate questions of illegality in relation thereto; that said Committee, on the part of this Board, recommend what action shall be taken by this Board with regard to the said protests; and that they report to-morrow to this meeting.

Supervisor BOARDMAN—That resolution does not seem to cover all that is required. It does not make any inquiry as to what we can do when we find that an Inspector is not duly qualified, or does not make a proper return.

The PRESIDENT—The Supervisor from the Second Ward, (WILLIAMSON,) has adopted that as the form of his resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

The PRESIDENT—In what way shall the Committee be appointed?

Several Supervisors—By the Chair.

The PRESIDENT—I think two would have been sufficient—two lawyers would keep us waiting long enough. The Committee will consist of the following Supervisors:

Messrs. A. J. Williamson, (Chairman,) Tucker, Chauncey, Lord and Mott.

Supervisor MOTT—Mr. President, I must beg to decline; I would very willingly serve on the Committee, but my engagements are such that I cannot do so.

The PRESIDENT—Shall the Supervisor from the Twenty-first Ward be excused?

The question was decided in the affirmative, and he was excused.

The PRESIDENT—I substitute the Supervisor from the Twelfth Ward, (WAKEMAN.)

Supervisor WAKEMAN—I beg to decline; I do not want to be on that Committee.

The PRESIDENT—Shall the Supervisor from the Twelfth Ward be excused.

The question was negatived, so Supervisor WAKEMAN was not excused.

It being then 12½ o'clock, the Board adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

Brooklyn City Board of Canvassers.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the Common Council Chamber. At 7 o'clock, twelve members were present, and the Board was called to order by the President, Alderman DAYTON.

The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting and they were approved.

The President announced that since their adjournment the evening previous, he had discovered that it was *necessary for the members of the Board to be sworn* before proceeding to business, and the oath was consequently administered by the Secretary to the President, and by the President to the different members.

On motion, the Board proceeded to canvass the votes for City officers, and resulted as follows for Mayor:

Whole number of votes	21,267
For GEORGE HALL	12,191
For MARTIN KALBFLEISCH	9,107
Scattering	49

The vote for City Judge was next canvassed with the following results:

Whole number of votes cast	21,161
For Erastus D. Culver	10,029
For Samuel E. Johnson	10,239
For E. D. Culver	350
For S. E. Johnson	150
For Samuel C. Johnson	5
For H. E. Johnson	1
Scattering	14

A motion was then made that the five votes for SAMUEL C. JOHNSON be allowed as intended for SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, and that those for E. D. CULVER be allowed as intended for ERASTUS D. CULVER. The mover urged this as a common sense view of the case. It was opposed on the ground that the Board of Canvassers could not go behind the returns, but they must confine themselves to declaring who has received the largest *number of votes, and it was not within the province of* this Board to judge of the intention of the voters. The motion was lost by a vote of 13 Nays to 3 Ayes.

The Board were proceeding with the canvass for City Judge up to a late hour, without any conclusion.

Westchester County Canvassers.

The Board met at White Plains yesterday, but in consequence of a number of the Supervisors going to a funeral, they did not get through the State ticket. The majority for SEYMOUR will be from 594 to 600. Our reporter waited to the last moment, but could not get the exact figure.

Death of a British Consul—General Dix.

From the Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser, Nov. 13.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

The cholera still lingers in the country, though its ravages are comparatively very limited. A few cases occur daily in the cities along the seaboard. But I see by the official reports, that there were near five hundred deaths last month in Turin. It has appeared, more or less, in every part of the country. Among the deaths in Messina, where the ravages of the disease have been beyond all precedent, I notice that of Mr. BARKER, for many years the British Consul. His brother is a worthy citizen of your State.

General DIX, of New-York, is among the recent arrivals from the United States. He proposes, I understand, to pass the Winter here, with his family. The weather continues mild and agreeable.

Yours, &c.

The Historical Society's Semi-Centennial.

Active preparations are going forward for the celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society. The leading features of the Celebration have been already announced. The exercises will consist of an Oration, an Anniversary Dinner and after-dinner speeches. The Orator is Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who will speak at NIBLO's. The place in which the Dinner will be given is not fully decided upon, a change having been made since the preliminary arrangements were effected. In consequence of this alteration the limits placed upon the number of tickets to be issued have been extended, and a few more seats may be obtained. The accommodations, however, still remain inadequate for any great number. Probably four hundred persons will be the greatest number who can be comfortably seated. The invitations which have been extended to distinguished gentlemen, should not at least have been in part accepted. Among the guests who will probably honor the occasion with their presence will be WASHINGTON IRVING, J. K. PAULDING, and GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esqs., and Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS—four gentlemen who fitly represent the early history of this Society, and whose presence will lend a peculiar interest to the day. We look for an interesting Celebration.

☞ The Parker Vein Steamships continue to run, as before their sale.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS IN THE CITY, LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 7s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles three-ply, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns, oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advise to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

MYSTERIES OF DRY GOODS.—BY HUBBELL, CLAPP & CO., No. 254 Grand-st., New-York. This is the title given by the ladies to their house in reference to the low prices at which the above firm are closing out their entire stock, so [illegible] prices in Dry Goods generally, as houses in the City [illegible] to the mystery, see advertisement [illegible] of this paper.

PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Several lots on Franklin, Willoughby, and Kent avs and Gardner-st., belonging to the estate of SAMUEL ROBERTS, deceased, will be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, by COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers. Maps can be had at their office, No. 13 Nassau-st.

THE PARTHENON CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Containing over 4,000 vols. of Choice Books, and to which all New Works are added, is at DAVIS' Bookstore, No. 1,00 Broadway, corner of 28th st.

TERMS—$5 a year; $3 six months; Catalogues, 12 cents.

WINTER, 1854.—6,000 OVERCOATS, TALMAS, PALETOTS, and Surtouts.

4,000 Business Coats, Frocks, Sacks and Dress Coats. 5,000 Pants of French, English and American Cassimeres. 6,000 Vests of Silk, Velvet, Plush, Cashmere, &c. An every large and select stock of Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Shirts, Shawls, Robes, Cravats, Gloves, &c., together with about [illegible] for Boys' Winter wear, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Jackets, Vests, &c. [illegible] of the most extensive and desirable stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishing Goods [illegible] offered in this City. Will be sold during the remainder of the season, at cheap [illegible] prices [illegible]

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS' improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales. Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, [illegible] Melodeons. New and second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices from $50 to $150, $200, $225, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINTER FASHIONS.—THE EXTENSIVE SHOWROOMS of R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 23 John-st., present at this time a perfect exhibition of Paris Winter Fashions in Millinery [illegible] Ladies' fancy [illegible] the newest patterns [illegible] the attention of milliners and of all ladies who consider a pleasant choice [illegible] is especially invited to the fact that every article [illegible] whether imported or home manufactured [illegible] price, the advertiser being determined to give employment to his hands during the Winter at any sacrifice.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, invite the attention of the trade and public generally to their large stock of two and three colored brocatelles of all widths, Satins, Worsted Damasks, Tapestries, Satin De Laines, Plushes, Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, and every article in the upholstery and curtain line, which they offer at prices lower than any other establishment in the City.

The above are all of this Fall's importation, and Messrs. S. & H. being determined to close out their stock, by the 1st of January, offer extra inducements to purchasers.

MELODEONS.—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE DESIRE TO SECURE A GOOD HAT IS VERY natural, but not easily gratified, unless you have informed yourself that it is at No. 128 Fulton-st., that KNOX furnishes a great variety of the most elegant articles, which persons of taste have admired, and economy has prompted them to purchase. The Fall and Winter styles are now upon his counter, and are among the neatest specimens of KNOX'S handiwork which we have seen.

THE BURLESQUE RAVELS AT PERHAM'S ARE attracting large audiences every evening, and destined to become as popular as the troupe whose performances they burlesque. The thousands of admirers of the Ravels will find their places supplied at No. 663 Broadway, and we are sure that they will find the performances as varied and laughable as those lately at Niblo's. The infant prodigy, Miss CHRISTINE, is as precocious as Ellen Bateman.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROADWAY.—The fur season having opened, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., including every species of Fur, rare or common, and all made up in the best style announced in Paris for the coming Winter. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A FIG FOR HARD TIMES—THE RUSH TO SMITH BROTHERS, No. 122 Fulton-st., is greater than ever—and why? Because their stock of Fall Clothing represents all the latest fashions, in the best materials and at the lowest prices. Some houses may feel the hard times—they do not.

PLAID CASHMERES! PLAID CASHMERES!—We will offer, THIS MORNING, 2,000 yards FINE FRENCH PLAIDS at 3s. per yard, worth 6s. Also, 2,000 yards FINE FRENCH MERINOS at 6s. 7s. and 8s.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold and wet weather; also, Ladies' Lined Gloves, and Bleaching Gloves and Mitts—a certain cure for rough and chapped hands—for sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERGARMENTS WARRANTED genuine, also every description of woolen, cotton and silk undershirts and drawers, selling at the lowest prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 200 Greenwich-st., corner Chambers-st. Made to measure.

JET ORNAMENTS.—AT NO. 421 BROADWAY, corner of Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel. Just received per steamer, a fresh assortment of Jet Goods, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, &c.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—FASHIONABLE CLOTHING—Large and elegant assortment. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are now offering a most superb variety of well-made goods. All sizes for men and boys. No deviation from marked prices.

ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES—LARGE SIZE FOR 50 cents; colored, and in nice case, twice the size ever taken for 50 cents, and equal in quality and size to any that are made elsewhere for $2. ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CLOTHING—SEASONABLE CLOTHING OF THE latest style and best quality, and sold at prices to suit the times, can be obtained of HEWITT, COULSON & CO., No. 221 Fulton, and No. 39 Ann-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Thousands are Troubled with Indigestion and distress after eating, accompanied often by giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and other nervous affections. The most perfect relief is afforded by DR. HOOFLAND'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, a delightful and purely vegetable preparation, which effects the most surprising cures in a short time. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., and all Druggists. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 100 [illegible], proprietors.

☞ To Southern Travelers.—The United States Mail Steamship Roanoke—Capt. Skinner, leaves Pier No. 13 North River this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, arriving in Norfolk in about 40 hours. Travelers wishing to go further South can take the cars at Norfolk and proceed by Railroad through the Carolinas, Georgia, &c.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—[illegible] everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. [illegible] in New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box— A [illegible] remedy of 30 years standing, a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Cuts, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by Physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Hedge and Evergreen Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, can supply extra large Trees, of every kind, for immediate fruit-bearing or ornament. Catalogues at No. 118 Chambers-st.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Restored.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the [illegible] ... It restores the appetite, renews the [illegible], gives buoyancy to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, [illegible] a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden with safety, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality [illegible] ... Whenever the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural health and communicate permanent energy to the nervous and muscular system.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.—
[illegible]
Or your face with freckles marred?
[illegible]
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ Mr. [illegible] Writing Gymnasium—[illegible] ... V. S. MACLAURIN.

☞ New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The twelfth Anniversary Dinner will take place at the Astor House THIS EVENING, (Nov. 15,) at 7 o'clock P. M.

STEWARDS.
Edward L. Beadle, M. D. | John G. Adams, M. D.
[illegible] Hubbard, M. D. | Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.
Geo. F. Woodward, M. D. | Charles D. Smith, M. D.
Samuel C. Foster, M. D.

☞ Napoleon Bonaparte.—The concluding Lecture of the Historical Course, before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject, Napoleon Bonaparte. Tickets, 25 cents each; Gentleman and lady, 75 cents; [illegible].

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Lecture Committee.
JOHN [illegible]

☞ The Second Anniversary of the FLEET-ST. (Brooklyn) JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th, at 7½ o'clock. One of the Bishops will preside. Bishop Simpson and others will address the meeting. Bishop WAUGH, Bishop JANES, Dr. CURRY, Dr. FOSTER and others will be present. A collection will be taken.

H. B. KEEN, Secretary.

☞ R. A.—CHARTER OAK CHAPTER, NO. 2.— The members of this Chapter are requested to attend a [illegible] at their Rooms, No. 189 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, to hear an address by a Rev. [illegible] of this Chapter. The order in general are invited to attend. [illegible] BEYERHOFF, S.

☞ Grand Temple of Honor, State of New-York.—The regular semi-annual session of the Grand Temple will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, No. 289 Bowery. Representatives are requested to be punctual.

REUBEN C. BULL, G. W. R.

☞ Roman Catholicism Arrayed Against the Institutions of Our Country.—This will be shown in a Lecture by Prof. [illegible] at the Metropolitan Academy, [illegible], on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Be in season to secure seats. Tickets at the door.

☞ Notice.—The SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN will hold its annual meeting in the Lecture-room of Dr. POTTS' Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st. on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Lectures on History.—At Hope Chapel, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

DOMESTIC COMFORT, FAMILY ALTAR, THE FIRESIDE, &c.—The advertiser, living in a cozy way in a suburb of South Brooklyn, would like to augment his family by the admission of a couple of congenial souls, who, while they intensified the happiness of the family circle by companionship, would lighten its cares and burdens by a smart contribution of material aid. Applications from loan, sour, saturnine people not desired. Address TOUCHSTONE, at this office.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JAS. A. POTTER against THOMAS J. FALES and JOHN S. GRAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and eighty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1854.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November 1854. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located.

Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing [illegible].

Reference, Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. [illegible], No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, chaps, chafes, and all skin deformities. Beware of lotions containing mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., [illegible] from Broadway; Callender, No. 1 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

BANKS BURGLARS EXPLODE—Brokers fail and merchants [illegible] ... LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS [illegible] to fail or yield their securities, except to the proper authorities—their depositors. A large assortment constantly on hand at the Depot of World's Safe Co., [illegible] Hanover square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted the [illegible] ... Address [illegible], stating rent, location, and [illegible].

[illegible] BONNETS.— [illegible] ... JOHN F. SHAMAN.

CARPETS [illegible] FOR SALE.— [illegible]

[illegible]

C[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very capable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; is a very good cook, and a fine laundress. Has excellent references and will be found to understand her business. No objection to go any distance in the Country. Call at the Employer's Free Office, No. 76 3d-av., old No. 42.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, one a first-rate meat and pastry cook, is an experienced laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, both thoroughly understand their business. Can give best City reference for integrity and capability. To be seen till engaged at No. 320 20th-st., near 8th-av., top floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women—one a Protestant and American; would go as cook, washer and ironer. The other, a Scotch girl, would take a place as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Both can [illegible]. Good situations are more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or washing and ironing, and would have no objection to do the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Please call at No. 92 Poplar-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days. City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, and can be properly recommended to be the above mentioned—willing to take [illegible] ... Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day only. Please call at No. 74 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman to do general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook—can do plain sewing and is fond of children. Can give the best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable girl to do general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker. Can produce the best of recommendations from her last employer. Will be found willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 232 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands domestic baking, and is a good washer and ironer; good City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 145 6th-av., fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; is a very good cook, and a capital laundress. Has excellent references, and will be found to understand her business. No objection to the country. Call at the Free office, No. 76 3d-av., (old No. 34.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to take care of children, in a small family, and is willing to do as she is told. Has a good City reference, and has lived nearly three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 Ludlow-st. Inquire of Mrs. Burns.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by another. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference given. Address or inquire at No. 20 Morris-st., Jersey City, up stairs. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as professed cook in a private family. She understands French and English cooking. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 8 Spring-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, in a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl with superior recommendations from every place in which she has lived in this country, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply where she has lived about one year and a half, in her last place, at No. 216 East Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework for a private family; with the best of City reference given, and can be seen at No. 146 Sullivan-st., rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron. Can do all kinds of baking, pastry, &c. Can give over three years' reference from her last place. Will be found careful and willing to do her work. Call at No. 38 Prince-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen until suited, at No. 180 Gold-st., near Prospect-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamber work and fine washing. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 47 Perry-st., corner of 4th-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 21st-st., the residence of her present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as laundress or chambermaid in a respectable, quiet family. Has the best references from her last situation. Address MARY JANE, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, in a respectable private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for one day, at No. 47 Norfolk-st., rear. Good City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or nurse, or would do housework for a small family. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 260½ Wooster-st., second story, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. Would have no objection to travel. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 7 6th-av. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a clean, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. To be seen till suited at No. 125 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch young lady, as governess for children under twelve years of age. Has no objection to plain sewing. Good City reference. Address N. H., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress in a private family going to Savannah. The advertiser is a respectable American girl and comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; she is a good baker. Please call at the fancy store, second door in Boerum-st., corner of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 373 1st-av.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wishes to work out by the day or week in a gentleman's family. Please address or inquire E. A. F., at No. 174 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts.

FOUR INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS—Lately landed, want places to do housework, chamberwork, &c. They will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work in the City or country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS—Employers supplied free of charge, with American, English, German and other Protestant servants, at the office No. 327 Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Good servants can likewise obtain good situations without any delay. J. S. SCUDDER.

SERVANTS—Good servants of every description, Protestants and others, for City or country, are waiting for places at PERRE'S AGENCY, No. 2 Duane-st., near the corner of Broadway. Ladies, please call for them.

NURSE.—A situation is wanted in a private family by a steady young woman, capable of taking charge of a baby from a month. Can cut and fit children's dresses, and is a neat plain sewer. Advertiser is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Please call at No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., basement.

AN AMERICAN NURSE—American housekeeper, American cook, Scotch laundress, and other first-class servants, are now waiting engagements at the FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY, No. 149 Grand-st.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man, wishing to employ his evenings usefully, offers his services either as copyist of legal and other papers, or to write up or close a set of books by double entry. Address R., office of this paper.

AN AMERICAN LADY wishes to meet with a person keeping a first-class boarding house or hotel, who would wish to engage her services for the Winter; is fully competent to take charge of either of the above places. Has no objections to a private family. For further particulars address Mrs. H. B. at this office.

ANY LADY WISHING HANDSOME UNDER-GARMENTS, SHIRTS, ROBES, &c., made during the Winter, will call at No. 130 West 13th-st. The advertiser can do up fine muslins, is efficient in sickness, and would wait on and tend to an invalid. Call for two days.

COOK WANTED.—An experienced cook to go a short distance in the country. She must thoroughly understand her business, also milking and making butter. Apply at No. 79 East 16th-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

THREE TIDY ACTIVE GIRLS—Aged 12, 14 and 16, want places, to do chamberwork, waiting, nursing, &c. They come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SALESMEN—Wanted permanently, several first-class salesmen to travel, take orders, and wholesale from sample, three articles, viz.: THE MOUNTAIN INDIAN LINIMENT, DURNO'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. To such, being fully qualified, I will pay $100 per month; also, a commission on sales. N. B.—One is wanted for New-York City and vicinity. Address DURNO'S MEDICAL DEPOT, Albany, N. Y., or J. DURNO, Box — Post-Office, New-York City.

20 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in a business from which $3 per day may be realized. Address a letter containing 12 cents in stamps, or call on BROWN & BROTHER, No. 31 Spring-st., N. Y. Full particulars and a specimen of the article will be sent by return mail.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted immediately, one or two good Stereotype Finishers, to work in a foundry at Andover, Mass. The highest wages given. Apply to JOHN F. TROW, Ann-st.

BOY WANTED—In an insurance office, an active, intelligent boy, about 15 years of age, and who resides with his parents in this City. Apply at the office of the [illegible] Insurance Co., No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]

WANTED.

MATRON WANTED.—A respectable middle aged female, American, without a family, well qualified to discharge the duties of Matron of the New-York Hospital. None need apply but those who can produce the most unexceptionable recommendations. Applications in writing only, to be addressed to ROBERT I. MURRAY, and left at the Hospital until the 15th of the present month.

PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as Porter in a Wholesale Grocery, by a stout, active Protestant, who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures. Has influence an extensive country custom from both dealers and private families. Can give the best of reference. Address E. K., Porter, Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 42 Astor-place.

MUSIC SCHOLARS.—A lady, living on Brooklyn Heights, would like to give lessons on the Piano-Forte to a few young pupils at her residence. Good reference given. Address M. T., at this office, or through the Brooklyn Post-Office.

BEST SERVANTS—For every kind of domestic work, are now waiting in great desire at MORRIS & CONNERY'S establishment, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Only first-class help, all well recommended, to be found at this office, and families are sure to be able to suit themselves there, at moderate terms. Also, German and Irish help at this and the Branch office, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN AND IRISH GIRLS.—As cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, housework girls, &c. Also, farmers, porters, coachmen and boys, may be employed at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.—Housekeepers, school-teachers of superior character and ability, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution. Servants wanted—two Protestant cooks to-day.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or three single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, in a fine location—house having all modern improvements, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, by applying immediately at No. 225 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A private family offers superior and comfortable accommodations with board to either a few gentlemen or a few ladies. References exchanged. Call at No. 204 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING—And a parlor and bedroom just vacated, on the second floor, front. Also, a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A few families and single gentlemen can be accommodated at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 73 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room, good board, and a comfortable home, by applying at No. 31 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, suitable for a single gentleman or two friends. Those seeking a comfortable home for the Winter, on very reasonable terms, will find desirable accommodation at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One large furnished Bottle room with fire-place; and one hall bedroom, on third floor will be let with board. Location between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 339 Hicks-st., near Joralemon.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Between the South and Wall-st. Ferries, a room and bedroom on 2d story front. Also two rooms on 3d story. References exchanged. Apply at No. 65 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A comfortable room with partial board, in a private family, wanted by the advertiser in South Brooklyn.—Address O, at this office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A family without children can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom adjoining, at No. 3 Willow-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at moderate rates at No. 3 [illegible], corner of Catharine-st.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—At No. 27 Bond-st., large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS—On 2d floor, with partial board, gas, baths, &c., can be obtained in a small private family by applying immediately at No. 50 Vandam-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—May be obtained in suites or separately, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, residing at No. 282 West 16th-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—At No. 3 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with partial board, if required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.

FURS.
LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY,
Has opened for the season a splendid assortment of
FURS,

Consisting of Russian, H. B. and American Sable, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Mink, Imperial Ermine, &c., manufactured into Capes, Victorines, Cardinals, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., besides every variety suitable for

LADIES' WEAR.

Also, a fine assortment of Trimming Furs, Sleigh, and Lap Robes, Fur Gloves.

Every article is made in the best style and warranted.

Furs refinished in the best manner.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 37 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

STATIONERY AT LOW PRICES.—WM. A. WHEELER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, have on hand a large and very desirable STOCK OF STATIONERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, AMERICAN PAPERS, &c., which they will sell at very low prices, either for cash or approved paper. The attention of buyers is particularly requested. Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE. We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 13) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Folding Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain-Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and bolt joints. These machines are capable of saving $50 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—At a great bargain, a 5 years lease and the furniture of the Waverley House, situated in the pleasant city of Detroit, Michigan. The house is situated on the corner of Shelby-st. and Jefferson-av., (the principal streets of the city.) The house is doing a good business, and is situated near the depot of the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad and the Steamboat Landing. Inquire of WHITING & LOFF, Proprietors.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—An active business man, to engage with me in an exclusive business, respectable and honorable, worth from $4,000 to $6,000 in six months. To a satisfactory person security will be given for the amount invested. Address, with real name, ENTERPRISE, Times Office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED with the above amount in a safe and very profitable business. Address, post-paid, to A. B. J., Box —, stating where an interview may be had.

TO TEACHERS.—For sale, on advantageous terms, the good will and furniture of a select Classical and Mercantile School, near New-York. Direct letters to MENTOR, No. 226 Front St., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

THE TWINS.
BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

In consequence of the great interest manifested in the fine picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., it will remain on exhibition until further notice.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—The dwelling of the subscriber, No. 181 12th-st., was entered at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening by a couple of adroit young rascals, apparently 18 or 20 years of age, who helped themselves to a basket containing about a dozen silver table and tea spoons and forks; 2 silver butter and pie knives; 2 silver cups, and some other table furniture with which they made their escape. The articles were variously marked "Wade," "Frank," "Charles Francis Beebe," "William," "M. W." "M. S. W." and some were without any mark. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves and recovery of the property.

ELIAS WADE, Jr.

LOST.—A bunch of small keys. The finder will receive a liberal reward and thanks of the owner, by leaving the same at No. 370 Greenwich-st. W. A. ASHER.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 82 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

Every kind of Humor,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

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Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietor, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c., a good coffee room for gentlemen, and servants charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.
CHARLES FULLER, NO. 380 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of [illegible] PRINTING INK, manufactured by Fenner, [illegible] & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities [illegible]. [illegible] & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Judges Nelson and Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, bringing in indictments in the eight following cases:

The United States vs. Phineas O. Wilson.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, committed with a belaying pin upon John Williams, one of the crew of the ship *New World*, and upon the high seas, Oct. 20, 1854.

The United States vs. Benjamin Chase.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a piece of the head of a barrel, upon Jacob Brauns[illegible], a passenger on board the ship [illegible], and on the high seas, Oct. 24, 1854.

The United States vs. Washington Plummer.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a pistol, upon William Baker, one of the crew of the ship *Water Witch*, and on the high seas, August 8, 1854.

The United States vs. Charles F. Weit.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a belaying pin on James Brown, one of the crew of the ship *Enterprise*, and on the high seas, Sept. 28, 1854.

The United States vs. John Williams.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a pistol upon William Barber, one of the crew of the ship *Water Witch*, and on the high seas, Aug. 8, 1854.

The United States vs. John Porter.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a belaying pin upon John Williams, one of the crew of the ship *New World*, on the high seas, Oct 20, 1854.

The United States vs. Frederick Passenger.—An indictment for larceny on the high seas, committed on board the ship *Southampton*, in stealing flour, bread, &c., Sept. 12, 1854.

The United States vs. Richard Townsley.—An indictment for the same offence, committed on board the steamer *Hermann*, in stealing a gold watch and chain, July 26, 1854.

The Argument Calendar was called this morning, and the case of *Adrian James et. al. vs. Carrington, Wilson* being called, was argued by Mr. O'Conor for the defendants, and by Mr. Wilson, the plaintiff, in person. It was a motion for a new trial, in reference to a patent for making stoves.

The case of *The President, &c. of the Quinebaug Bank vs. Isaac L. Jerolemon*, was also argued by Mr. Van Winkle for the defendants, and by Mr. Waiting for the plaintiffs. It is a motion for a new trial in reference to a promissory note for $5,000.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

SUIT BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT—CHARTER MORTGAGES.

The Government of Peru vs. The ship North America.—This libel is filed by "The Government of Peru, by Nesmith & Sons, Agents," for the recovery of damages for the violation of a charter party, entered into by one Adam Smith, by virtue of which it is claimed that the ship was bound. It is charged in the libel that on or about the 17th day of August, 1852, the said Adam Smith, at the City of New-York, then being the owner of the ship, or then having full power and lawful authority in the premises to contract for and bind the ship, entered into a contract with the libelant, through its agents, Messrs. F. Barreda & Brother, for the charter and hire of the ship to the libelant to bring a cargo of guano therein from the Chincha Islands; that the ship was bound by such contract, and that the same has been violated, by which the ship is answerable for the damage which has by the libelant been sustained. The libel was sworn to by Henry F. Nesmith, one of the firm of Nesmith & Sons, on the 5th day of May, 1853, the day on which it was filed. Mark Cornell intervenes as the owner of the ship, and in his answer sets up, that at the time when it was claimed in the libel that Adam Smith executed the charter party, he, the said Smith, was not the owner of the ship, and had no power or authority to contract to bind the ship, and that he, Cornell, at that time was the owner of the ship, and had the authority and right to bind her. He denies all knowledge of the charter party, and says he never executed the same, and if Smith did execute it, he denies that Barreda & Brother were the agent of the libelant, or that the libelant ever authorized or ratified the charter party, or ever authorized this action to be brought thereon, or ever ratified the bringing of the same.

Thomas E. Foster and Charles F. Stephenson intervene, claiming to be mortgagees of the ship, and to have a lien upon her for advances made for her, and on her account. In their answer, among other things they set forth that when the charter-party, as claimed by the libelant, was executed, Smith was not the owner of the ship, and had no power to contract so as to bind her, but that Mark Cornell at that time owned the ship and had the authority to control her. They deny all knowledge of the charter party. They deny, also, that Barreda & Bro. were the agents of the libelant, or that the libelant ever authorized or ratified the charter-party, or ever authorized this action to be brought, or ever ratified the bringing of the same. There is no exception taken in either of the answers, or in any pleading or written motion to the right of the Government of Peru, through or by means of a private individual, to file and prosecute the libel, provided the Government has, in point of fact, authorized and empowered such individual to do so. There have been many questions discussed on the trial, which, from the view taken of the case, it is not necessary to determine. It is denied in both answers that the libelant ever authorized this action to be brought, or ever ratified the bringing of the same. It is claimed on the part of the libelant, that this exception cannot be taken in this way; that the only and proper way of taking an exception of this kind, is either by a preliminary written motion, or by a separate preliminary pleading, and that, by filing an answer, authority to file and prosecute the libel is admitted. For the purposes of this case, with the view I have taken of it, it is not necessary that I should give this question a thorough examination.

It is usual to take an exception of this kind by a written motion, or by some pleading separate from the answer, and without determining whether that is the only way, I shall assume that the libelant did in point of fact, appoint Messrs. Nesmith & Sons to do that which they have done, as claimed by them, and I shall take it for granted that Barreda & Bro. were the agents of the libelant, when they, in the name of the libelant, executed the charter party, and that the libelant authorized and ratified the same.

The respondents further insist that although the Government of Peru may, in point of fact, have appointed Nesmith & Sons its agents to file this libel, and has authorized and ratified the bringing and the prosecution of this suit, it ought not to be sustained, for the reasons, first, that no foreign sovereignty can bring a suit in the District Court; and secondly, if such foreign sovereignty can in any case, that it can only be done by a public Minister or other diplomatic agent appointed by such foreign sovereignty and received and recognized by the United States, where there is such a public minister or diplomatic agent.

This suit is in the name of a foreign Government, in which it is claimed that a wrong has been committed upon that foreign Government, and a demand is made that that wrong be redressed. The libel is predicated on a wrong committed upon the rights of the Government in whose name the libel is filed, and the demand is to have satisfaction in the way of damages, or to have an indemnity for the wrong so alleged to have been committed. Every suit in a Court of Justice, whether in the form of a libel or otherwise, is a demand of a right and is brought for the redress of a wrong. And the demand is made by the one in whose name the suit is brought upon the sovereignty by whom such Court is established, to have the right demanded fully secured to the party making the demand, by the instrumentality and aid of the Court in which such suit is brought.

In the case of Barclay vs. Russell, 3 Vesey, Jr., 431, the Lord Chancellor made the following suggestion to the counsel: "Before this comes up again, I wish you to consider a question which has affected my mind during the hearing. The bill is brought by persons stating themselves to be entitled, upon good consideration, to an interest in Bank stock in this country, in the name of Trustees. They derive it from acts of a foreign independent State. I wish it to be considered whether any foreign Government, under any denomination, can sue in the municipal Courts of the country; whether it is not matter of application from State to State. I do not think it easy to find in the old cases any direct or plain authority."

Before that suggestion was made, suits had been frequently brought in the Courts of Great Britain in favor of a foreign sovereignty, and the right to bring such suits had been sustained. (See the Nabob of the Carnatic vs. The East India Company, 1 Vesey, Jr., 371 and the cases there cited, 382, 383.) The Lord Chancellor in the latter case, he being the predecessor of the one before whom the case in 3 Vesey Jr. was tried, in concluding the opinion says: "Though perhaps I suspect that the Nabob knows nothing of this suit, I cannot take notice of that, for it is not pleaded. Therefore I must take it to be his bill, while it stands upon the record."

Since the case in 3 Vesey, Jr. above referred to, there have been many cases in Great Britain in which it has been decided that a foreign Government can sue in the courts of that country. In the case of The Columbian Government vs. Rothschild, 1 Simon's Reports, p. 94, the Court says: "A foreign State is as well entitled as any individual to the aid of this Court, in the assertion of its rights." In the case of Hullett & Co. vs. The King of Spain, 1 Dow. & Clark, p. 169, Lord Redesdale, in giving the opinion, says: "I have no doubt but a foreign sovereign may sue in this country; otherwise there would be a right without a remedy. He sues here on behalf of his subjects, and if a foreign sovereign was not allowed to do that, the refusal might be a cause of war. There is no ground for the notion that a foreign sovereign cannot sue in the courts of this country. It appears to me clear that he can sue, and it would be monstrous injustice if he could not." See also King of Spain vs. Hullett & Widder, 1 Clark and Finnelly, p. 333. In the case of The King of Spain vs. Oliver, 2 Wash. C. C. R., p. 429, the Court recognized the right of a foreign Government to sue in the Courts of the United States, under the 2d § of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States expressly gives jurisdiction to the Courts of the United States in cases where foreign States are parties, thereby giving a right to such foreign States to bring a suit.

But it is claimed if a foreign State has a right to bring a suit in the Courts of the United States, that such foreign State must bring such suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the 13th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 is relied upon to sustain this proposition. That section is as follows: "That the Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction." [illegible] States, and not in foreign States. There is nothing, therefore, to deprive a foreign State of the right to bring a suit in a proper case, before the District Court.

But it is claimed that if such foreign State has a right to bring a suit in this Court, such suit can only be brought in a particular way, and that this particular way is by the duly accredited Minister of such foreign State to this country. The claim is that where there is a public Minister from a foreign Government, in whose favor a demand of right is made, resident in and acknowledged by the Government upon whom such demand is made, no such demand should be recognized unless it be made by and through such foreign Minister; that our Government would not receive nor heed any demand of right made by another Government, unless such demand is made by and through its duly accredited public Minister or other diplomatic agent; that a suit in a Court of Justice in favor of a foreign sovereignty is but a demand of right, upon the sovereignty by whom such Court is established, to have such demand secured by the instrumentality and aid of the Court in which the suit is brought; and that such demand made upon one sovereignty by another, to have right done by the instrumentality of a Court of Justice like any other demand made to have right done without such instrumentality, should not be heeded or considered unless such demand is made by and through the Minister resident within the sovereignty where the demand is made, if there is any such Minister resident.

In regard to the mode in which a foreign State should sue, the Chancellor, in giving his opinion in the case of The Columbian Government vs. Rothschild, 1 Simon's R., p. 94, above referred to, says: "It must sue in the name of some public officers who are entitled to represent the interests of the State, and upon whom process can be served on the part of the defendant, and who can be called upon to answer the cross bill of the defendants. This general description of 'The Columbian Government' precludes the defendants from their just rights, and no instance can be stated in which this Court has entertained the suit of a foreign State by such a description."

The case of Robson vs. The Huntress, 2 Wallace, 59, was a libel for salvage in the name of Lieut. Robson of the British Navy, for himself, and the British Consul in Philadelphia, "for all others interested." It was objected that the Consul had no right to intervene; that he had no right to represent his Sovereign in a country where that Sovereign had an Ambassador resident. Judge Grier, in his opinion, says: "The rights of a Consul to intervene in behalf of citizens of his own country who are absent, but interested, seems too well established to be now doubted. He cannot intervene for his Sovereign when such Sovereign has a Minister or Ambassador resident in this country." In the case of the *Anne*, 3 Wheaton, 435, Judge Story, in giving the opinion of the Court, says: "The question is whether it was competent for the Spanish Consul, merely by virtue of his office, and without the special authority of his Government, to interpose a claim in this case for the violated rights of his Sovereign. We are of opinion that his office confers upon him no such legal competency. * * * It is admitted that a claim by a public Minister, or in his absence, by a Chargé d'Affaires, in behalf of the Sovereign, would be good. But in making this admission it is not to be understood that it can be made in a Court of Justice without the assent or sanction of the Government in whose Courts the cause is depending. That is a question of great importance, upon which this Court expressly reserve their opinion until the point shall come directly in judgment."

Neither Judge Grier, in the case in 2 Wallace, *nor Judge Story* in the case in 3 Wheaton, decide that where a private individual is specially authorized by a foreign Government to institute and prosecute a suit for a breach of a contract, that is not sufficient to authorize such private individual to act, as by such foreign Government he has been authorized to act. All that they decide is, that a Consul, by virtue of his office, has no power to intervene in a Court of Justice in favor of his Government, and that a public minister has such power. And Judge Story strongly intimates, which he seems to admit, if a Consul has the special authority of his Government to present or interpose a claim in its behalf before a Court of Justice, that such special authority would be sufficient. And if a foreign Government can invest a Consul with special authority, sufficient to authorize him to institute and prosecute a suit in favor of such foreign Government, it would seem to follow that it could invest any private individual with the like special authority. I come, therefore, to the conclusion that the *Government of Peru has a right to file and prosecute this libel in the way that it has been filed and prosecuted*; that it does not require the intervention or action of the public Minister from the Peruvian Government to make it valid. There can be no good reason why the authority given by a foreign Government, with whom we are at peace, to a private individual to institute a suit in this Court, or in any other Court of Justice for the recovery of damages for the breach of a contract, should not be recognized, unless there be some reason of State or public policy—and I can perceive no sufficient reason of the kind to prevent a recognition of such authority.

The case then must be decided upon its merits. The result depends upon the question whether the charter party, as set up in the libel, was entered into by Adam Smith; whether that charter party has been violated, and whether the ship is bound by that charter party, and is responsible in damages for its violation.

But before considering these questions I will dispose of a claim set up to the merits, which has been made on the part of the libelant. That claim is that neither Mark Cornell nor Foster & Stephenson have any right to intervene in this case. Previous to the 7th of July, 1852, Adam Smith was the owner of the ship. On that day, by a bill of sale duly executed, he transferred all the title and interest in the ship to Cornell. That bill of sale was, in pursuance of the act of Congress, recorded on the books of the Custom-House in New-York, on the 23d of July of the same year. This, if there was nothing else in the case, would give to Mark Cornell a right to intervene. But the libelant claims that Cornell, on the 10th day of November, 1852, parted with all his interest in the ship to Foster & Stephenson, by a bill of sale on that day executed by him. This latter bill of sale is, on the face of it, absolute. But both parties to it at the time it was given considered it, and intended that it should be but a mortgage given as a security for advance made to the ship by Foster & Stephenson. And they have always considered and treated it as such. And as both parties intended it to be, and have always treated it as, a security merely for advance made to the ship, there can be no objection to its being considered merely as such security by the Court, unless the libelant is prejudiced by its being so considered, and no prejudice can result to the libelant by treating the bill of sale as the parties intended that it should be treated. Foster & Stephenson, in their answer, set up that on the 5th day of February, 1852, Adam Smith then being the owner of the ship, mortgaged the same to Algernon S. Austin, to secure the sum of $50,041 25, which mortgage was in the same month recorded on the books of the Custom-House in New-York; that the last mentioned mortgage was, on the 4th of September in the same year, assigned by Austin to them, the said Foster and Stephenson; and that on the 10th of November, 1852, Cornell, then being the owner of the ship, and the same then being subject to the last mentioned mortgage, made and executed to them, Foster & Stephenson, a bill of sale by way of mortgage only, for the purpose of securing to them the payment of the sum then due on the mortgage to Austin, and also the sum of $30,000 advance then made by them on the ship at the request of Cornell. For the reasons already given, this later instrument is to be treated as a mortgage, and as a security merely for advances made. But if it should not be so considered, and should be treated as an absolute bill of sale, it would not prevent *Foster & Stephenson* from intervening in the way they have done. They have set up in their answer, by way of defence, a title to the ship, dependent upon the performance of certain conditions, and which title they may be divested by the performance of such conditions. The libelant claims that the proof offered by Foster & Stephenson, if it proves anything, proves an absolute title, a title dependent upon no condition, and that therefore the proof does not sustain the allegations in the answer. The allegations of title set up in the answer dependent upon certain conditions, and to be divested upon the performance of such conditions, are sufficient to give a right to Foster & Stephenson to contest the claim of the libelant, and they cannot be deprived of that right by proof that that part of their answer which sets up that their title is to be divested upon the performance of certain conditions, is not true; by proof that their title is an absolute one, instead of one to be divested upon the performance of certain conditions; by proof that they have got a better title than that which they have set up by way of defence in their answer. Mark Cornell, therefore, as well as Foster & Stephenson, has a right to intervene.

The charter party as set up in the libel was made. It bears date the 17th day of August, 1852. It was executed by Adam Smith and purports to bind the ship. In it Smith describes himself to be the *owner* of the ship. The following provision among others is contained in it: "Penalty for non-performance of this charter party $20,000, which amount is fixed as indemnification of prejudices caused by the party delinquent to the party observant." The contract in the charter party contained, was never performed on the part of the ship, and the question is, is the ship responsible in damages for the non-performance? and that question depends upon the question whether, at the time the charter party was entered into, Adam Smith was the owner of the ship, or had lawful power and authority from the owners to bind the ship, by the contract which he entered into.

On the 7th of July, 1852, and for some time previous thereto, Smith was the owner of the ship. On the 3d day of April, 1852, he then being owner, the ship was sent by him, loaded with a cargo of merchandise, under the command of Capt. Artell Austin, on a voyage to San Francisco. She arrived at her port of destination on the 1st of September, in the same year. She was consigned to Charles A. Thackston. On the 7th of July, 1852, by a bill of sale duly executed and recorded on the books of the Custom-House in New-York, Smith sold the ship to Mark Cornell. There was a sufficient consideration expressed in that bill of sale. It was good as between the parties to it, whether any consideration was paid or not. And whether any consideration was paid or not, it was good against all the world, except such as might be defrauded by it. As a sufficient consideration was expressed in the bill of sale, that sufficient consideration will be presumed to have passed, until the contrary appears. When the bill of sale was executed, the ship was at sea, so that Cornell could not then take actual possession of her. She remained at sea until the 1st day of September, when she arrived at San Francisco. That bill of sale was recorded on the books of the Custom-House in New-York on the 23d day of July, 1852, in pursuance of the act of Congress, by which constructive notice was given to all the world that it had been executed, and that the title to the ship had passed to Cornell. After such constructive notice had been given, on the 17th day of August in the same year, at a time when Cornell had been guilty of no negligence in not taking possession of the ship, by which the libelant was deceived as to who was the true owner, Adam Smith entered into the charter party set up in the libel. There has been no sufficient proof adduced to invalidate that bill of sale, or to show that the parties to it intended there should be anything different from what it purports to be on its face, an absolute bill of sale given for a sufficient consideration. And the only remaining question in this part of the case is, was Adam Smith authorized by the owner to contract as he did contract.

When a bill of sale is made of a ship, and, after the sale, the purchaser permits the former owner to remain in possession, treating the ship as his own, and, with the consent of the purchaser, holding himself out to the world as the owner, or as having authority to bind the ship, in such a case, such former owner has power to contract so as to bind the ship. And when the purchaser neglects to take possession of the ship, when it is in his power to take possession, either by himself or his agents, or neglects to do that which he ought to do in reference to the taking of possession, by which a third party contracting with the former owner is led to believe that the title to the ship has not been changed, in such a case, such former owner, when contracting with such third party, can bind the ship. In this case, at the time the charter party was entered into by Smith, Cornell had been guilty of no negligence in reference to the taking possession of the ship. She was then at sea, and had been from the time he took the bill of sale. He could not, therefore, take actual possession of the ship. And in order that all who might treat with the ship might have notice that the title had passed to him, that he was the true owner, he caused his bill of sale, prior to the time that Smith executed the charter party, to be recorded on the books of the Custom-House of New-York. At the time the bill of sale was executed by Smith to Cornell, they both had offices in the same building. One Doty, up to that time, and for a short time afterwards, was a clerk to Smith. He afterwards became a clerk to Cornell. Certain letters have been read in evidence from Smith and from Cornell, and it is insisted on the part of the libelant, that these letters, with the other evidence offered, show that Smith, at the time the charter party was executed, either was the owner of the ship or had authority to bind her by the charter party. The first two letters were dated prior to the bill of sale, when it is admitted Smith was the owner of the ship. The next was written by Doty, his clerk, in his name. There is no sufficient proof to show that Cornell had any knowledge of that letter. And if he had no knowledge of it, he could not be bound by it. It is dated July 20, 1852. All that it says about the future employment of the ship is as follows: "You will receive all necessary orders as to her future employment from my consignees, Messrs. Thackston & Co." The next letter is from Mark Cornell to the Captain, and is dated September 22, 1852. In that letter Cornell notifies the Captain that Smith has executed a bill of sale of the ship to him (Cornell.) He expresses a wish to retain Capt. Austin as captain. He notifies him that he has given orders to Charles A. Thackston to send the ship to New-York with as much dispatch as possible. He says to him: "You will learn that Mr. Smith had chartered her to load with guano at Callao; but my intention being to employ her in the Liverpool trade, made it necessary for me to otherwise employ her, as the guano would unfit her for the Liverpool trade." This was the first letter which Capt. Austin received from Cornell. He received it somewhere about the latter part of October. Previous to the receipt of that letter, he had been informed by Thackston, some time after his arrival at San Francisco, that Cornell had purchased the ship. The expenses of the ship at San Francisco, up to the time that the Captain received the letter of the 22d of September from Cornell, were charged by the Captain to Smith; subsequent to this time they were charged to Cornell. But for the whole of such expenses which occurred to the ship at San Francisco, the Captain drew a draft on Cornell, before the ship sailed from that port, the whole amounting to about $4,000. From the whole of the proof thus offered, I do not discover sufficient evidence to authorize me to find, either that Smith was, on the 17th of August, 1852, the owner of the ship, or that he was authorized by the owner, or by any one interested in the ship, to find her by the charter party which on that day he executed. Consequently, I find that the ship is not bound to respond in damages for the breach of the contract in that charter party contained.

The decree therefore is, that the libel be dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Cutting. For claimants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Eaton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Pond vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover $1,560, the amount of a policy of insurance upon the contents, consisting of paints, oils, and other highly combustible matter, of the building No. 58 Water-street, which was destroyed by fire on the 22d of August, 1853. The defendants allege that the policy was not in full force at the time of the fire, and also that the plaintiff sustained no such loss as he alleges, there being actually less property destroyed than was insured. They also allege that the plaintiff by false and fraudulent statements procured such insurance, and that the account of the property so given and sworn to by the plaintiff, was false and fraudulent. For the plaintiff, Mr. Stuart; for the defendants, Mr. Charles Tracy.

IN CHAMBERS—Nov. 13.

Before Justice Mitchell.

ORDERS.

Downe vs. Prouty.—Writ of inquiry to issue to assess plaintiff's damages on filing papers.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

Before Justice Morris.

Warnick vs. Page.—Order for publication of summons, defendant being a non-resident.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

PRACTICE—PLEADING.

St. John vs. Griffith & Brown.—The facts in this case are briefly as follows: Ansel St. John, the brother of the plaintiff, claiming to be his agent, entered into an agreement with *Griffith & Brown*, by which the said St. John sold and delivered a lease of the Battery Hotel and the fixtures of the house for $5,500. It does not appear in this contract that Ansel St. John was the agent of his brother. The defendants entered into possession, paying $2,750, and agreeing to give a chattel mortgage for the balance as collateral security. Subsequently to that time judgment has been recovered upon two promissory notes given by the defendants, payable in July last, and execution issued. The plaintiff alleges that these notes were made for the purpose of defrauding him, and prays that execution be stayed and that the chattel mortgage which has never been made should be made and delivered to the plaintiff. The opinion of Judge ROOSEVELT is given upon a motion of the defendants' counsel, Mr. Sanxay, to strike out portions of the complaint as irrelevant and redundant, and that the signatures to the alleged contract be annexed to the copy given.

ROOSEVELT, J.—This is a bill in equity to compel the specific performance of an agreement to give a chattel mortgage. The plaintiff alleges that, instead of giving the mortgage as promised, the defendants, Griffith & Brown, had confessed a fraudulent judgment in favor of Moody and Ketchum, and that by means of an execution on that judgment, G., B., M. and K. were endeavoring to dispose of the property, and thus defeat the plaintiff's rights.

The defendants move to strike out several parts of the complaint as irrelevant and redundant.

It is contended, first, that it is bad pleading to aver that an *agent did* the act instead of averring that it was done by his principal. The code requires facts to be stated, not fiction; "the facts of the case," and not the mere legal conclusions. Such a statement, therefore, as that adopted by the plaintiff, is not only admissible, but necessary. At the same time, I see no objection to the plaintiff's stating, in addition to the fact, what he insists to be its legal effect. Such a statement may or may not be an "unnecessary repetition," according to circumstances. Next, as to allegations of fraud. These are the necessary bases for relief against the judgment and execution devised by the defendants to defeat the creditors. The plaintiff, perhaps, has rung the changes on them rather too frequently. No particular injury, however, it seems to me, can result from the few additional words. The complaint, as a pleading, compared with the majority of those which have come under the eye of the Court, is remarkably concise. Although full, it is not overflowing—or if so at all, but very slightly—not more than what the Court may properly overlook. The code, indeed, on this point, is imperative, making it the positive duty of the Court to discard all nice objections, and to construe pleadings "liberally, with a view to substantial justice between the parties."

This class of motions, I may add, is not to be encouraged. They involve generally a very great, and in most instances a very fruitless consumption of time, to the prejudice of matters of substance and the delay of other suitors. Technical obstructions are not in harmony with the spirit of the age, either in the Old World or the New. Courts of Justice now-a-days are expected to try cases and not pleadings. And provided the parties are reasonably notified in advance of what they are expected to meet on the trial, it is all that should be required of their adversaries, and all that is of any use in written preliminary statements. A good letter and good answer, were there no lawyers, would be the natural, as they are in most instances the best, forms of pleading.

The defendants' motion, except so far as it calls for the signatures of the alleged contract annexed to the complaint, must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

La Farge vs. St. Marks Fire Insurance Company.—This case, of which we gave the particulars yesterday, was to-day brought to a close, the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,010 83, being the full amount claimed.

Byxbee vs. Gillespie.—Mr. Byxbee, the plaintiff, is a policeman. While attempting to arrest the defendant he was hit through the hand by him, thus crippling him probably for life. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500.

Taylor vs. Draper.—This is an action for assault and battery. Mr. Taylor is a son-in-law of Mr. Draper; and it appears that there has difficulty arisen between himself and wife, and they now live separately. Some time since Mr. Taylor went to the store of the defendant, and while there, as is alleged, he was assaulted by Mr. Draper and his sons. He claims in damages $10,000.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Muir vs. Roberts.—This was an action on a promissory note. The defence set up is that the signature is forged. On the part of the plaintiff various circumstances were proved, tending to show that the note was executed by the defendant. Numerous witnesses were called on the part of the defendant, among others his attorney and sons, who swore that they knew his handwriting, and that they did not believe the signature to be genuine.

The Court instructed the Jury that when a credible witness proves the actual execution of a note, having seen it written, or when circumstances lead to a satisfactory conclusion, mere opinion, especially the evidence of witnesses who from their acquaintance with the handwriting, swear that it is not genuine, is entitled to but little weight, especially where their belief is founded upon discrepancies in the form of letters, or when they differ in the reasons for their opinions. The Jury accordingly found a verdict for the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CAUTION TO SHIP MASTERS.

The United States on the complaint of Ryder, Lamb and Lowber, against Captain Warmark of the North Star.—The defendant was arrested by Deputy Marshal Holme, on the allegation that he had neglected or refused to stop the steamship *North Star*, in order to permit the complainants, who are the United States boarding officers, to come on board the steamship as she was coming up the harbor. The Captain gave bail in $3,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

The proceedings of yesterday were not of extraordinary interest.

Alexander Jordan was tried for having in his possession, on Oct. 13, a slung-shot, which he drew upon Frederick Hall. The dispute between the parties arose out of a question of nativity, and had a look of Know-Nothingism about it. Hall tried to get on the other side of Jordan, when the latter turned restive. The defendant was his own counsel, and denied the charge. He said that he never had the weapon in his possession. The Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty.

The defendant rose from his seat with a smile upon his face, and offered to take the sling-shot from the District Attorney's desk.

Judge Beebe—If you touch that weapon, I'll indict you again. It is a very ugly weapon for a man to carry about with him.

Mr. Jordan, who had no coat, and did not look very attractive in his shirt sleeves, retreated from the slung-shot, and bowed himself out of Court. The acquittal seemed to take him by surprise, and he was very glad of it.

Lafayette Barnes pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree for passing counterfeit money. The Court sentenced him to imprisonment in the State Prison, with hard labor, for five years.

TRIAL FOR GRAND LARCENY.

William Powell, seaman, and Matthew Atkinson, mate, of the schooner *President*, were put upon trial for stealing a cable from that schooner on Oct. 28. The schooner was lying at the foot of Dey-street. Capt. Brewer, the captain of the schooner, having sailed for Halifax, and not expecting to return again to New-York, his affidavit, after great opposition from the counsel for defence, was read by the Assistant District Attorney. The cable stolen was about 30 fathoms in length, and valued at $60 by the Captain, who stated, however, that he did not know its true value in the American market. There being no legal evidence against Atkinson, the Court instructed the Jury to find him not guilty. With respect to Powell, if the Jury thought it was proved that the cable was worth over $25, they must find the prisoner guilty of grand larceny—otherwise he would only be guilty of petit larceny. Verdict, guilty of petit larceny. Sentence, six months to the Penitentiary.

James Pound and Thomas Davy were then placed upon trial charged with participation in the same offence. William Powell, already convicted and sentenced, was examined in their defence, and swore that they had nothing to do with the larceny. Acquitted.

THE DISPENSARY MISSION.

The case of the Dispensary Mission was brought up. Messrs. Levi S. Chatfield and Jonas Phillips appeared for the defence. The Court ruled that the indictment against defendant was defective, and, by consent of the District Attorney, who relinquished the prosecution, an order of nolle prosequi was entered, and the case was finally dismissed.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 17, 20 to 23, 26 to 30.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 24, 60, 105, 109, 71, 108, 114, 136, 126, 18, 20, 46, 137 to 140.—Kiersted vs. The Trinity Church.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—The Fire Insurance cases (Pearl-street House Fire,) being still on and likely to continue, no other cases will be called before Thursday, and the Jurors, except those on the existing panel, need not attend till that day. By order of

Justice ROOSEVELT.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 18, 941, 961, 747, 730, 415, 161, 680, 126, 127, 368, 564, 704, 975, 976, 981 to 984, 986, 987, 989 to 998, 999 to 999, 1000 to 1004, 420, 781.

INSTRUCTION.

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PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A few pupils will be received on and after the 13th of November at No. [illegible] Broadway, where private instruction will be imparted with reference to the aptness or fitness of each pupil to receive knowledge. It is now becoming well known that, to insure the proper development of the faculties, each mind must be educated in its own direction, and that education itself is not merely the amount of knowledge imparted, but the facility acquired of adding to the stock. This mode of education can be fully realized only by limiting the number of pupils, and by sedulous attention to their individual capacities. A thorough education is proposed on this plan to train youths for professional or business pursuits. The highest references are offered, and the attention of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited. Terms, &c., made known at any time, by application to Mr. WIGGINS, at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and department of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

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COAL SIX DOLLARS PER TON.—First quality of Red Ash Peach Orchard Coal, (nut size,) Stove, egg and grate Coal, also sold at 50 cents per ton below the market price, at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway, or at the Coal Yard. [illegible] Also at the Branch Agency, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or at the Coal Yard, Commercial st., opposite Atlantic Basin. Also, at the Agency, foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
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CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—One 2-seat carriage, with pole and shafts all complete, suitable for one or two horses. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBOROUGH, No. 230 Water-st., or to HARRISON & FLEET'S livery stable, Nos. 44 and 46 Hamilton-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—We have for sale a first-rate brown stone house, between 26th-st. and [illegible], all in perfect order, and we will sell it at a great bargain.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber now offers for sale the farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the township of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the Montgomery road, four miles from the Erie Railroad depot at Goshen. It consists of [illegible] acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, being watered and bounded on one side by the Wallkill River. The dwelling house is new and commodious, and provided with the modern improvements. The place contains an abundance of fruit trees of every description. Growing plants, grape-vines, &c., and the out-buildings are good. This property will be exchanged, if desired, for a house near the City of New-York. Price $6,000. Apply to THOMAS McMAHAN, No. [illegible] Front-st., or to A. McELRICK, Daily Times Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises.
HAMPTONBURGH, Nov. 1, 1854. [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad depot, one mile from Hunt's bridge, and 2½ from Williams' Bridge, and 12 miles from Van Cortlandt's Mills. The farm is in good order and in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in part to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites on the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of gentlemen desiring a Summer country residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of three railroad depots. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD CROMWELL.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the bank of the Hudson River, 35 hours from New-York by Railroad, containing three hundred and thirty acres of very choice woody loam, and capable of irrigation, being watered by running streams and never-failing springs. The exposures are generally Southern and Eastern, protected from the West and Northwest winds, and admirably adapted to fruit culture. For further particulars apply to PIERRE C. KANE & CO., No. 28 Post's Building, corner Beaver and Hanover-sts.

EVERY FAMILY CAN SECURE A HOME AT EAST NEW-YORK.—On application to CHARLES MILLER, Agent, No. 195 Broadway. Centre lots from $120 to $200; lots in Hale's addition from $75 to $125. Money loaned for building on Centre lots. Six houses for sale at prices ranging from $600 to $2,000. Terms of payment easy. East New-York is growing rapidly.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Or will be exchanged for available merchandise, two full lots in Harlem, on 128th and 129th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a modern built brown-stone brick house on 31st-st. will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE T. MAXWELL, No. 11 City Hall.

12 FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE.—25 miles from New-York by railroad. S. D. LAW, No. 30 John-st., New-York, or G. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN,
Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.
THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-st. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.
The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner; parlors divided by arches, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors [illegible], marble mantels, elaborately carved [illegible] blinds, bath rooms and water closets, ranges, &c., and each house [illegible]. These houses are entirely new and in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts [illegible]. Rent, $700. Inquire of
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
No. 37 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 20th-st., New-York. Both room and power, unsurpassed by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of basement two story and attic brick houses, with an adjoining lot of ground on 7[illegible]-st., between the 2d and 4th-avs. The house is handsomely finished, Croton water, range, grates, &c. Possession given on the 1st of December. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner 7[illegible]-st. and 3d-av., or to MORRISON & BAKER, No. 15 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The four story brown stone front house, No. 237 West 22d-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Rent $1,000 [illegible]. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, No. 130 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 20 [illegible]-street, Brooklyn; good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door, or No. 34 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A three-story, modern style house, at Bedford Bargain, a few doors from Broadway on 15th-st. [illegible] Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished, gas and water. Would sell the furniture if desired, consisting of [illegible] centre tables, &c., new last May. Location good. Address A. W., this office.

TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET AT HARLEM.—A two story attic and basement house with large yard, situated on 125th-st., opposite Mount Morris square; has kitchen range, Croton water, hot and cold, but a minute's walk from the Railroad depot. Apply to W. E. HALL, No. 280 Chatham-square, or J. N. WARDEN, in 5th-av., opposite depot.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET.—(With Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, Hoboken, commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City. The [illegible] will be leased low to [illegible] L. STEVENS, which ensures the quiet and [illegible] precaution to preserve the quiet and respectability of the neighborhood for private residences. Inquire at the office, corner Hudson and 1st-st. MARTIN, Agent.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—A SECOND story of Appleton's Building, suitable for any description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building. Possession immediately. To an unexceptionable tenant, a lease for five and a half years will be given. Rent $1,600. Apply at the Sun Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS,
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 BROADWAY.

PIANO-FORTES.—JAMES PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Piano Warerooms to No. 65 Walker st., 3 doors west of Broadway, where he will always keep on hand a superior assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes. Mr. P. deems the reputation of his Pianos too well established, for the last eighteen years to render any comment on their quality necessary, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, and taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increasing demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness, and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us.
Pianos to let, with privilege of purchasing.
FLY & MUNGER, No. 311 Broadway.
N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL $330 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7 octave, is offered for $245, including stool and covering; splendid tone; made to order ten weeks since, by celebrated makers; is perfect, and fully guaranteed; finished back, with all modern improvements, &c. The owner is going to Europe. It can be seen for three days, at No. 3 College-place, from 9 o'clock until 5 P. M.

13 PIANO-FORTES, AND MUSIC THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.—One more of those splendid carved $500 piano-fortes for sale for $350; one at Gunther's for $175; one upright for $75, and others at $40 up to $300, or to let at $2, $3, $4 and $5 per month.
Prof. DUMSDAY, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTE WANTED.—Any person having a good second hand Piano-Forte for disposal, at a reasonable price, either Rosewood or Mahogany, can hear of a cash customer by addressing A. P. E., Times Office. Dealers need not apply.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. [illegible] Broadway.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A first-rate second-hand Rosewood Piano—makers, Stoddard, Worcester & Dunham. Price $150. Can be seen at 69 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—V. B. M. VAN NOSTRAND [illegible] would inform [illegible] assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Ranges and ranges fitted with [illegible] and repaired. [illegible] Pipe furnished for same. [illegible] Cooking and retail. [illegible] kinds of sauce [illegible].

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal. [illegible] THOMAS DE VOE, Nos. [illegible] Market.

AUCTION SALES.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY CRYSTAL PALACE SALE, by WATERBURY & DYER, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., of RICH INDIA SHAWLS, MARBLE STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

THIRD REGULAR SALE.

[illegible]

Immediately after the above, the celebrated marble statuary within the Palace, from Italy, France, England and Austria.

[illegible]

Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 72 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—[illegible] the City of New-York.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described valuable lots in the XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of New-York, viz.:

[illegible]

A. STOVER & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—A. STOVER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 9th-av. [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, VASES, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at the spacious salesrooms of T. Morrell, No. 600 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

1,000 PACKAGES DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF THREE CHATTEL MORTGAGES—Executed by JANE CAMPBELL, of the City of New-York—One to Charles G. Hook, of said City, to secure the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, dated April 10, 1852, a copy whereof with the statement required by law was duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April 1852. Another to said Hook, dated and filed in the said Register's Office on the 13th day of April, 1853, to secure the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars, (which said two mortgages have been duly assigned to Alexander Mackenzie of said City.) Another to said Alexander Mackenzie, dated the 20th day of Sept., 1854, and filed in said Register's Office, on the 20th of said September to secure the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars—upon which said three mortgages default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described and enumerated in the schedule or schedules thereto annexed, on the premises, where said property is situated, viz.: the houses Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, in said City, on the 16th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Nov. 3, 1854.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Assignee.

JAS. B. BENNETT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDON & NORTAN—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 381 Broadway, up stairs.—THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, Auction Sale of Standard Miscellaneous Books in good order.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17—Large sale of fine Engravings, containing a great variety.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Sale of Fine Books in costly bindings, Annuals, the Poets, new books, &c. Sales commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and desirable assortment of Best, Furnivals and other white Granite Ware. Also, a good assortment of common ware, cutlery and Britannia ware. Also, a choice lot of China toys, glassware, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Large and peremptory sale of all the splendid furniture and fixtures of the Crystal Palace saloons, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock. All being removed to the building opposite the entrance to the Palace for convenience of sale. Ice cream machine cost $375.

WILLIAM WITTERS.

AUCTION CARD.—ELIAS BREVOORT HENRY and WM. V. BUCK, having formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general auction and commission business in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, and hope to give that satisfaction which the business demands. E. B. HENRY'S long experience in the business will, he trusts, receive their favorable regard. Regular sales of furniture and fancy goods will take place at the salesroom, No. 11 Maiden-lane, (near Broadway,) three times a week. Outdoor sales of furniture attended to with promptness and dispatch. Cash advances made when required.

E. B. HENRY,
W. V. BUCK.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1854.—The Eighth-Avenue Bank in the City of New-York having failed to redeem its circulating notes as required by the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary and amendatory thereof,

Notice is therefore hereby given that the securities held in trust for the said Bank consisting of New-York State Stocks, Canal Revenue Certificates and Bonds and Mortgages described below will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York on Tuesday, the 21st day of November inst., at 12½ o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

The said Mortgages, Certificates of title and all the papers pertaining thereto may be examined at the Bank Department at any time previous to the 20th inst.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy18, '54-lawly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Central Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1854.—Notice having been filed in this office, pursuant to law, by E. N. MERRIAM, Banker, (Valley Bank,) Boonville—an individual bank, that the said Banker has changed his residence, public information is hereby given that the said Banker resides in the village of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., at which place the business of the said Valley Bank will hereafter be conducted.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. [illegible]

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK, (who was lost with the steamer Arctic.) The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 115 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH.

Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of HOYT & JOHNSON, at No. 4 Hanover-st. They will give their attention to the sale of Stocks and Real Estate at Auction, to Private Sales and Purchases of Real Estate, and to the negotiation of Loans on Bond and Mortgage.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

WILLIAM S. HOYT,
WM. TEMPLETON JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES D. TAYLOR and JAMES M. HART is this day dissolved.—New-York, Nov. 9, 1854.

CHARLES D. TAYLOR.

CHARLES D. TAYLOR will continue the business at the old stand, No. 3 City Hall square, under French's Hotel.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of C. & E. V. BALDWIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID CLOSE,
ELBERT V. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Nov 14, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of ALLEN & GIFFORD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and U. C. ALLEN is authorized to use the name of the firm.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 9, 1854. U. C. ALLEN,
ALONZO GIFFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have associated with me in that portion of my Looking Glass Business, at No. 342 Broadway, Mr. JOHN R. KIMBALL, under the firm of E. W. MERRIAM & CO. E. W. MERRIAM.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in business JOHN A. GIFFORD, under the firm of SMITH & GIFFORD. STERLING SMITH.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, AT THE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 16th day of November, instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installments now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. F. DUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 12, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC BANK, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1854.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 7th instant, the following persons were duly elected:

DIRECTORS:

John Rice,	Josiah W. Baker,	Calvin P. Sawyer,
John D. Jones,	Russell C. Root,	Isaac C. Kendall,
Samuel R. Cornell,	E. E. Litchfield,	Czar Dunning.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN RICE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOSIAH W. BAKER, Esq., Vice-President.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Latting Observatory Association, held Oct. 30, 1854,

Resolved, That an assessment of three dollars per share be levied upon the stock to liquidate the present indebtedness of the Association—the same to be paid to the Treasurer, L. D. COMAN, No. 46 Water-st., New-York, on or before the 25th of November next, and that the stockholders be notified by mail, and by advertisement in two daily papers for one week.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance, due (35 per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit applicants, secured on first class improved property in this City. Apply to E. G. PIERCE, Pine-st. corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, jewelry, cigars, or bought for cash. [illegible]

$45,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE in the immediate vicinity of Wall-st., worth more than double the amount. Apply to HOYT & JOHNSON, Loan Brokers, No. 4 Hanover-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by S. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th day of November inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1854.

TENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 14th day of November inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th inst. inclusive.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend [illegible] By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) [illegible] JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile [illegible] Philadelphia. [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of Deafness, Discharge of matter from the Ears, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I could hardly hear. [illegible] SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. [illegible]

Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.

Be particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken, treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 348 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 23 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MEDICAL.—Dr. M. ANDERSON, (just returned from South America,) has opened his office at No. 157 Grand-st., near Houston-st., where he will give his attention to specific diseases of the eyes, such as amaurosis, &c., fevers of tropical countries, &c., and all diseases common to the Eastern border of the Atlantic.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practised twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office, also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 362 Broadway.

DISEASES OF THE EYES AND BLINDNESS—Special treatment of amaurosis; cataracts, specialties, granulations removed without an operation, by Dr. KOENIG, Oculist from Paris, No. 334 4th-st., near Broadway, New-York. From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. 191 6th-av., near 11th-st., New-York.

CURE YOUR CORNS.—The SWISS CORN PLASTER will do it. For sale by the agent, E. DUPUY, No. 609 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled [illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from [illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated [illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS [illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO TARGET EXCURSIONISTS.—Handsome prizes, consisting of all the usual articles, in new and beautiful styles, furnished at the lowest prices, by SQUIRE, LANDER & Co., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express [illegible]
Second—St. Louis Night Express [illegible]

Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

Carrying in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains, through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the travelling public will at once see the important advantages of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—To TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense of transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont,) for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lakes; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—[illegible] THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most direct route [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fares &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. [illegible] JOHN POTTER to South Amboy. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 70 Wall-st.—The Company having their capital of $150,000 [illegible]

TRUSTEES:

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwellings, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. [illegible] This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,

with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. BOYD, N. DENTON WILKIN, and ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN against HARVEY P. SMITH, EPHRAIM HOWLAND, and WILLIAM BEECH.—Summons.—To WILLIAM BEECH, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Robert H. Boyd, N. Denton Wilkin, and Alexander L. Van Buren, Plaintiffs, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my Office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and [illegible] dollars [illegible] January 1854, besides costs.—Dated Nov. 7, 1854.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 41 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1854.

CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 9, 1854.

ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the line are the following:

ADRIATIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Nov. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Nov. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Dec. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1854

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Leitch,	leaves Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1
ARABIA, Judkins,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 15
AMERICA, Lang,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 22
ASIA, Lott,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 29
CANADA, Stone,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Dec. 6
AFRICA, Harrison,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Dec. 13
EUROPA, Shannon,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Dec. 20

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Arabia, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M.

The Asia will sail on the 29th November.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Nov. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at this office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mails. The steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, noon, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River.

Freight for interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Cornish & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading signed [illegible] the ship sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., agents, No. 31 Broadway. N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. [illegible] LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE A. LEGGETT and THOMAS M. ANDREWS against TIMOTHY GRADY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To TIMOTHY GRADY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 289 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and [illegible] dollars and forty six cents, with interest from the 13th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 16, 1854.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of October, 1854.

Yours, &c., J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—HENRY BURR against GEORGE WEBB—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $3,381 [illegible] costs, with interest from the 11th day of September 1854, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854. EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON, Jr., defendant.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County in the City of Utica, on the 27th day of October, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office in the city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of two hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Utica, Oct. 27, 1854.

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County.—WILLIAM K. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY [illegible] his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 24th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.

A. O. THORN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Summons.—To Alexander Ferguson, Jacob Ferguson, Mary Jane Smith, A. Spencer Wolcott, Cornelius F. Norwood, Thomas O. Perkins, James Whorrall, Richard S. Fowler, Theodore E. Hart, Caleb N. Briggs, [illegible] Daniel Spring, Robert McMurray, Lawrence Myers, Phillip [illegible], Moses [illegible], Abraham Strasburger, Alexander H. Howell, Stephen Parrish, John Fenham and Joel Dailey—Defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jacob Smith, Plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Ontario County on the 1st day of August, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Canandaigua, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiff will apply to the said Supreme Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1854.

MALLORY & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Canandaigua, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS MAGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1854.

WILLIAM V. BRADY,
WALTER U. QUIMBY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. S. HART, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the Nineteenth day of September, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, late of the City of New-York, cloth dresser, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of STILWELL, SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of June, 1854. ELIZABETH A. BURKMAIER, Administratrix.

GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, deceased. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 96th-st. where it strikes the East River, in said city.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 34 Chambers-st., (3d story, front room) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of [illegible].

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 79th-st. and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D., 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON,
GEORGE F. BALDWIN, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE, from Manhattan-st. to 155th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 34 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 8th av. between the northerly side of [illegible] and the southerly side of 155th-st.

And also all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 8th av. and the 9th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 8th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of December, A. D., 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHOM COHEN,
JOHN O'KEEFE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 34 Chambers-st., (second story, front room) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situate in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and,

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS,
TERENCE McGUIRE, Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 34 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York there to remain until the 18th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS,
ABRAHAM MOORE, Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East river, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 34 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this city, on or before the 22d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. [illegible],
ANTHONY F. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County in the city of Utica, [illegible] October, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of [illegible] Dollars with interest from the 10th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Utica, Oct. 27, 1854. KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN T. TALLMAN, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN P. CLARK, late of the town of [illegible], in said County, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor [illegible] New-York, on or before the first day of December next, or [illegible]

HORACE HOLDEN, Executor, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Acquittal of the Revolutionists—Execution of Deserters.

We have received a copy of the Brownsville *Flag* of the 21st ult., in which we find the following in regard to the examination of the persons accused of setting on foot, within American jurisdiction, a movement against the Mexican Government: After a very patient investigation of witnesses before the Commissioner's Court, in this city, the prisoners who were arraigned for trial were discharged. Some sixty witnesses, as we understand, were examined, embracing some of the first men of the place, but from none was information of a character that would have led to the conviction of the accused elicited, and hence their discharge from custody.

This clearly proves the movement to have been purely Mexican in its character; to have been managed wholly by leaders of that nation, who knew the unlawfulness of organizing on this bank, (if done here at all; and public opinion, though there be no positive proof, fixes the fact that it was)—and who were particularly cautious that the facts of such an organization should not transpire. These men of Mexico have never asked for either men or money of this Government. They only asked what the well-known genius of our institutions, and what precedent, at least, gave them a right to expect—the temporary hospitality of this, from the oppression of their own Government. That hospitality was generously extended, and if it has been violated, the same has not been made manifest by proof.

A frequent repetition of such grounds of complaint, however, would not be reputable either to the honor of this Government, or the valor of the people said to be engaged therein. Better would it be for them to copy the example of the first conqueror of Mexico, the valiant CORTES, and once the sword is unsheathed, to throw away the scabbard; and destroying all means of retreat, look only to that "victory or death" which was made the war cry at the beginning.

It seems that a new and pitiless panic of His Highness has caused the delinquency of desertion to be persecuted and punished with barbarous ferocity among our neighbors. Three unfortunate persons were shot in Matamoras on Monday last, with as much atrocity and cool blood as if they had been mad animals.

☞ SAMUEL G. REID, Jr., Esq., formerly of the Bar of New-Orleans, was admitted yesterday, by the Supreme Court, to practice as counsellor in the Courts of this State. Mr. REID is known as a young lawyer of talents, and decided legal ability. We wish him success among us.

(Advertisement.)

POPULAR LECTURES.—Pursuant to public request from the ladies of this City, and also from Drs. [illegible] and MCELROY, Prof. WEBSTER and others, Dr. [illegible] will lecture in Stuyvesant Institute at 3½ P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst., to ladies exclusively, on Physical Education, management of the voice, and health generally; and to ladies and gentlemen at 7½ o'clock on the same evening, and at the same place, on the same subject. Arrangements have been made with Doctor B. for free admission to all.

(Advertisement.)

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size for composing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—After using this preparation for a few days, the tan caused by the sun and wind clears away from the face and neck like a charm, and a faint bloom steals through the no longer opaque skin. Roughness and pimples are removed with equal facility. Prepared by E. PHALON, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, and sold by all druggists and country dealers in fancy articles.

(Advertisement.)

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the [illegible] of that miserable disease, by the use [illegible]'s Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 241 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

LAST CHANCE.—Lovers of the fine arts, rally [illegible] at the Crystal Palace next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. All the marble statuary and oil paintings on exhibition from France, England, Austria and Italy are to be sold by WATERBURY & DYER. For particulars see the auction column.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Who is elected Governor is doubtful; but it is certain that LILLIE'S Safe was elected at the [illegible] at the late Philadelphia Fair. More of the same sort for sale at the Depot of Wood's Safe Company, No. 110 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

☞ MR. CHAMBERS' *Notes on America* now ready. Price only 25 cents, with portrait and biography of the author—reprinted, without abridgment, from *Chambers' Journal*. For sale by all booksellers, and at the publication office, No. 130 Fulton-street, Sun Buildings. P. D. ORVIS, Publisher.

(Advertisement.)

SUPERIOR WRITING.—BROWN & POND'S Writing and Book-keeping Academy, No. 429 Broadway. Mr. BROWN received the silver medal from the Crystal Palace, for the best specimen of off-hand, commercial and ornamental penmanship and drawing, with special approbation for unequalled skill in his art.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

☞ ROOT'S Crayon Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopic Pictures, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 11, by Rev. James Millet, at his residence, No. 360 Broome st., Mr. GEORGE FORTESFIELD to Miss ELIZABETH SHELDON, both from Liverpool, England.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. Cohen, Mr. GEO. W. STIVERS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH V. [illegible], of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Mr. Westcott, Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] HOUGHTALING, of Rochester, N. Y.

At Greenfield, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, by Rev. E. G. Buckingham, Mr. STEPHEN U. CASWELL, of New-York, to Miss ELLEN M., only daughter of Philo F. Wilcox, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, JOHN TAYLOR, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 West 17th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 16, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, HARRIET [illegible], widow of the late Jacob [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] University-place, on Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, CATHERINE FLOYD, aged [illegible] years, daughter of the late Nicoll Floyd, of [illegible].

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at [illegible] P. M., at [illegible].

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 13, ELIZABETH, [illegible] of the late John [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Houston st.

At Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, in the 17th year of her age, JULIA [illegible], only daughter of [illegible].

[illegible]

At Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on Monday evening, Nov. 13, MARY, wife of Joseph Post, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on fifth day morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the South Ferry, New-York, upon the arrival of the boat, at 11½ o'clock. The funeral to proceed to Long Island, for interment.

At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday evening, Nov. 13, Mrs. ANN BOYER, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son Peter, No. 46 Madison-st., Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 11, Mrs. LUCY COOKE, widow of Daniel B. Cooke, in the 83d year of her age.

At Perth Amboy, on Saturday, Nov. 11, at his late residence, Mr. ARCHIBALD AUSTIN, of this City, aged 86 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	300	Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]
1,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	700	do	[illegible]
12,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. Bs	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	Erie Income Bs	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	Erie Con. Bs '71	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	150	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	[illegible]
3,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtge	101	100	do	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
15,000	do	[illegible]	100	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
14,000	do	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. Cen Sub. bds	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
20	Mechanics Bank	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
24	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
20	Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
25	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
50	Manhattan Gas Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
50	Canton Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. J. Zinc Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pier. & K. Joint Stk	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nicar. Transit Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co	[illegible]	10	Hudson R. Railroad	[illegible]
10	North. Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	10	Gal'a & Chicago R. R.	97
24	do	[illegible]	25	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bs	[illegible]	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	67	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
37	American Exch. Bk	101	200	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
25	Phenix Bank	100	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
700	Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	300	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
100	Pier. & Key. Jt. Stk	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Nicar'a Trans. Co	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumberl'd Coal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The weekly steamers from San Francisco are now fairly in line, and this morning we had an arrival from San Francisco to the 24th ult., eight days later than by the previous packet. The present steamer comes *via* Nicaragua. Her gold freight is $565,000, but the letters contain a further remittance in Government drafts, part of which were drawn from the Sub-Treasury Office in this City to-day. The remittances altogether are equal to at least $600,000 in gold. The receipts are timely, as the British steamer *Arabia*, for Liverpool to-morrow, will take over a million of dollars in gold, chiefly in bars. With further receipts from the neighboring cities, the Banks on Thursday morning will probably begin business with as much specie as they held on Monday morning. We are pleased to hear that the last English mail brought advice that £11,000, or $55,000, had been insured at Lloyd's on the hull of the *Yankee Blade*, and that a further sum of $45,000 would be underwritten in a day or two, the correspondent of the Nicaragua Company only awaiting better terms than had been demanded on this last sum. By the steamer that went out on Saturday, $125,000 was drawn on the Underwriters against the Gold lost on the *Blade*, which had not been recovered when the Nicaragua packet of the 24th ult. left San Francisco. There was a somewhat improved disposition among our own money lenders, this morning, and but for the failures at the West, which come thick and heavy from Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, the improvement would have a fair chance for continuance. The telegraph announces that the respectable firm of Scotch Bankers at Cincinnati, GEORGE MILNE & Co., stopped payment this morning. This absorbs up the active private banking capital in that city. At Chicago, the Merchants' and Mechanics' and City Banks, have suspended, and the notes of several other country Banks, hitherto circulated in that vicinity, have been discredited. The Chicago Bankers have been using of late sundry Georgia charters, which exact no Stock security, for purpose of circulation. One of these, name not mentioned, goes down with the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank. Another, the Atlanta Bank, is owned by GEORGE SMITH, somewhat celebrated in banking in Illinois and Wisconsin. Mr. S. at last advices still weathered the storm, while others have given up. The *press in this City* and *in the Northwest*, even on threats of libel suits, have, within the last year, earnestly protested against the illicit use of *old charters from Georgia, never designed by the Legislature* of that sound financial State for such purposes, but we were generally met by the boast that Mr. SMITH'S reputed wealth and example would make the bogus circulation go, as they probably have done to the tune of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. It is worthy of remark, at this juncture, that in all such cases, where a just public sentiment has been suffered to obtain over the designs of these currency speculators, the community has escaped loss, and *vice versa*. There was little Indiana Free Bank circulation about this City at the time of the late explosion; there is less of the Georgia bogus here at present. The Buffalo failures include the agency of a Canadian Joint Stock concern, called the Farmers' Bank. It was without authority from the Banking Department of New-York. Much concern was felt through the day for the result of the run upon BELDEN, WITHERS & Co., Bankers, at Washington. Their checks on this City were, we believe, paid to the close of business.

There was a moderate request at the close for Sterling Bills for the packet, at 109½@109¾, first-class signatures, and on France at 5.12½@5.13¾. Most of the regular Bankers asked 109¾ on London, without selling largely; and Canadian Bank bills sold to some extent at the same rate. The Bankers just now are well employed in covering credits heretofore granted to their customers, and employed in the East and West Indies and South America. On the North of Europe, Exchange continues scarce and rather firm. The Sub-Treasury office disbursed to-day $336,906, against $94,340 paid in. The regular balance is $6,437,-901. The Assay Department of the office also advanced largely upon California Gold Dust deposited for assay.

The Stock list made a further gain in prices of ½@2 ₩ cent., at the early Board to-day, but the market was scarcely sustained at the close. Erie Stock, after selling at 38½ cash, closed 38¼, as on Monday. There was a liberal business done in this and other Railroads, and also in Transit shares. Illinois Central Bonds were in request, at the recovery of yesterday, and sold to the extent of $30,000, at 67½@67@66¾; closing at the last figure. New-York Central Sixes were ½ ₩ cent. better, selling at 84½, and the shares 83¼@83¾.

The market advices from San Francisco to-day are somewhat improved. The *Shipping List* of the 23d notices increased activity at fair rates for most of the staple articles. Three clipper ships from the Eastern Atlantic ports had brought in fresh supplies during the week. The jobbers were well employed, and the country trade good. Gold dust was coming in less freely; the rains having interfered with the mining operations in certain quarters. The real and personal estate values of the city had been assessed as follows:

Land or Lots	$19,765,000
Improvements	9,162,000
Personal Property	5,368,000
Total	$34,295,000

The Bankers and Brokers are getting 2½ ₩ cent. a month on Improved Mortgages, and 3½ on Merchandise advances. Exchange on the East 3 ₩ cent. California 7 ₩ cents, 83 to 86; City 10s 104@105.

We hear that two suspensions of payment in the Dry Goods trade were made known to-day; one a firm of Jobbers in Cortland-street, the other a Silk house in Cedar-street. The amount of liabilities involved we did not learn.

We received at a late hour this afternoon, from the Bank Department at Albany, the Report of the Special Commissioner on the exploded Eighth-avenue Bank, which we publish below. Opportunity has not yet been afforded for comment, but meanwhile, the facts reported by Mr. BLATCHFORD carry their own lesson in regard to the character of this short-lived concern and its mismanagement.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the calendar year 1854, returns the large sum of $3,088,720, as the earnings of ten months, against $2,149,964 same period last year, when the Road was paying tribute to the Commonwealth for the use of the Portage work over the Allegany Mountains. This is now done away with by the completion of the Central line around these inclined planes.

Eighth-avenue Bank.

REPORT of R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., a Special Agent appointed by D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, under the provisions of chap. 218 laws of 1843, and chapter 242 laws of 1854, to examine into the condition and business of the Eighth-avenue Bank in the City of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 6, 1854.

To D. B. ST. JOHN, Esq., *Superintendent of the Bank Department:*

SIR: In compliance with the request and instructions contained in your letter of 26th of October, I have made an examination into the affairs of the Eighth-avenue Bank in this City. The result of my examination is contained in the testimony herewith of Mr. CHARLES SANFORD, the Cashier of the Bank. It is full, and in connection with the Schedules annexed to and forming part of it, it will give you a history of the management of the Bank from the beginning, as well as of its present condition. I have great doubts whether enough can be realized from the assets of the Bank to pay its debts; certainly not without much vigilance and promptness in collecting the assets.

The capital is $100,000; and you will see that not much more than half of it has ever been paid in. Its principal debtors are its Directors, and its creditors are almost entirely its Savings Bank depositors. The securities which you hold for the redemption of the circulating notes, I think will be found to be very nearly if not quite adequate to that object.

In view of the large indebtedness on the part of the Directors, and the reasonable doubt which exists of the insufficiency of the assets, I should think the interests of the creditors would be best protected by the appointment of an efficient Receiver. Such is the opinion of Mr. Sanford, the Cashier, and of Mr. Jacob Cromwell, one of the Directors, and a former President, and who is taking steps for that object.

I am with great respect, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) R. M. BLATCHFORD.

In the matter of the Eighth-avenue Bank in the City of New-York.—Testimony taken by RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Special Agent appointed by D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent of the Banking Department.

City and County of New-York, ss:

CHARLES SANFORD, being duly sworn, says, that the Eighth-avenue Bank was organized in said City on the 9th August, 1853, and commenced business at corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street on the 20th December last; that he is now Cashier of said Bank, having been appointed March 15 last past; that from the commencement up to his appointment, JAMES L. DAYTON was Cashier; that by the terms of the articles of association, the capital of said Bank was $100,000—divided into 2,000 shares of $50 each—which capital was all subscribed for by the Directors, as follows, viz.:

C. M. K. Paulison	400 shares.
James L. Dayton	200 shares.
George B. Jaques	100 shares.
George D. Arcson	100 shares.
Garrett Van Cleve	100 shares.
Solomon Kip	100 shares.
Samuel P. Everts	100 shares.
John V. Gridley	100 shares.
John P. Paulison	100 shares.
A. G. Newman	100 shares.
Jacob Cromwell	100 shares.
George W. Stevens	50 shares.
Joshua Barnes	50 shares.

That C. M. K. PAULISON was elected President, and resigned October 24 instant, and was succeeded same day by JACOB CROMWELL, who, in one week thereafter, was removed by the Board of Directors; the office remained vacant until the 23d day of October, instant, when JOSEPH POTTER was elected, who is now President; that the original Directors before named are all Directors now, except JOHN P. PAULISON, JOSHUA BARNES and ALLEN G. NEWMAN, who resigned previous to the Bank commencing business, whereupon JOSEPH POTTER, JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT and JAMES L. DAYTON, were elected in their places and are now Directors; that of the $100,000 capital stock subscribed as aforesaid, only $56,300 had been paid in at the opening of the Bank, and none has been paid in since; that $1,300 of that amount was not in fact cash, but was a bond and mortgage for that sum, received from STEPHEN CROMWELL, a stockholder, and made over subsequently to the Banking Department; that the remaining $43,800 of said capital was not paid at all in money, but in the promissory notes of the Directors following, viz.:

C. M. K. Paulison, 3 notes for $3,650 each	$10,950
George D. Arcson, 1 note for	3,650
James L. Dayton, 1 note for	3,650
Samuel P. Everts, 1 note for	3,650
Joseph Potter, 1 note for	3,650
George W. Stevens, 1 note for	3,650
George B. Jaques, 1 note for	3,650
Garret Van Cleve, 1 note for	3,650
John J. V. Westervelt, 1 note for	3,650
John V. Gridley, 1 note for	3,650

That each of said promissory notes was dated Jan. 1, 1854, payable six months after date, with interest, and were secured each by seventy-three shares of the stock of the Bank; that at the maturity of said notes July 1, last past, they were renewed for six months more, bearing interest—the accrued interest being paid in cash; that said renewed notes are now in deponent's hands, as well as the certificates of stock belonging to each one, and powers of attorney in blank for the transfer of the same; that said Bank stopped payment a few minutes before 3 o'clock on the 5th of October, instant; that from its commencement up to its stoppage, it held itself out to the public as a Savings Bank, as well as a Bank of discount and deposit, as will appear by the advertisement hereto annexed, marked A, and signed by deponent, and which was appended to the Deposit Books; that at the time of said stoppage, the Savings deposits amounted to $36,154 84, and the other deposits to $7,064; that at this time the Savings deposits amount to $37,361 97, and the other deposits to about $1,000—the former having been decreased by payments in money, and the latter by allowance of the same in the way of offset to depositors who were debtors of the bank; that the circulating notes of the Bank amounted at the suspension to $100,667, and are the same in amount now, except that the Bank has now in hand $712, received since then from debtors, in payment; that $12,221 of said circulating notes are now pledged with JOHN THOMPSON for $12,100 advanced to the Bank shortly before its suspension, which is still due to him with interest; that $9,424 of said circulating notes are pledged with CARPENTER & VERMILYE for $9,000, advanced by them to the Bank shortly before its suspension, and which is still due with interest; and that said CARPENTER & VERMILYE have also in their hands $1,400 of said circulating notes, which belong to the Bank, and for which the Bank has received no value; that the annexed list marked B, and signed by deponent, contains a true statement of the names of the Stockholders of the Bank, and the number of shares held by each, as the same appears on the stock-ledger at this time, and is the same precisely as at the time of suspension; that the annexed statement, marked C, and signed by deponent, contains a list of all the bills receivable, with the names of the parties liable on the same, and also a list of the persons indebted to the Bank by overdraft, with amounts; and that said list also embraces an estimate made by deponent, of the value of said assets, and of the amounts, which, according to the best of deponent's information, judgment and belief, may be realized therefrom; that the paper thereto annexed, marked D, and signed by deponent, contains a statement of the indebtedness and liability of the Directors to the Bank, exclusive of their indebtedness on their respective stock notes; that the expense account of the Bank, from its organization up to this time, amounts to $21,534 61, about two-thirds of which is for salaries, rent, furniture, books and stationery; and that the profits of the Bank, including the interest paid by the Directors on their stock notes, amount to $5,543 60; that the Savings depositors have no other security for their deposits than other depositors; than no dividend has been made to the stockholders; that, as will appear by said statement annexed marked D, the indebtedness and liability of the Directors as makers and endorsers of bills receivable held by the Bank, is $28,966 78, exclusive of their stock notes; and their indebtedness on over-drafts amounts to $9,069 53, amounting together to $38,035 31, out of which deponent believes can be realized $[illegible]; that deponent finds it utterly impossible to make any estimate of what may be realized from the Directors' stock notes, for the reason that they do not admit any liability on said notes, but intend to contest the same; that the debts due to the Bank from others than Directors amount to $[illegible], of which $[illegible] is over-drafts; and deponent estimates that of said debts $7,100 [illegible] will be realized.

(Signed.) CHARLES SANFORD.

Sworn to, October 31, 1854, before me,
(Signed.) R. M. BLATCHFORD, Special Agent, &c.

(A.)

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE BANK.

For the safety of depositors in this Bank, is pledged its capital and the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, agreeably to the 7th section of the 8th article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, making the security to depositors far greater than that of any mere Savings Bank.

The design of Savings Banks is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired enough to purchase a share in the Bank, or a sum in public stocks, or to invest in bond and mortgage, the means of employing their savings to advantage without the risk of losing them, as too frequently happens, by lending the same to individuals who may fail or otherwise defraud them. They are intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto paid proper attention to the subject, to save and lay by their money where it will be accumulating, and thereby make some provision for a period of life when they will be less able to earn a comfortable support, and also to give charitable institutions a safe and profitable place to deposit their funds.

To promote these desirable objects, the Board of Directors of the "Eighth-Avenue Bank" have established a Savings Department as a permanent part of its business, to be conducted under their direction, or by officers appointed by them, and have established the following

BY-LAWS.

1. No deposit of less than twenty-five cents will be received, and no sum less than five dollars shall draw interest.

2. The Bank shall be open daily for the transaction of business from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except on Sunday, 4th of July, Christmas, New Year, and days of public Thanksgiving and Fasts.

3. Money deposited before the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, will begin to draw interest on those days. If interest is not drawn out when due, it will be added to the principal, and will also draw interest; but all accounts in which no deposit has been made, and on which no draft has been drawn for six years in succession, shall be closed, and draw no interest after the expiration of six years from the time of the last deposit or draft.

4. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per year on all sums of $500 or under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on the first business days of January and July of each year, and at whatever time money may be drawn out; interest will only be allowed or paid up to the last interest day. Special deposits of $100 or upwards shall be allowed interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, provided the same be not drawn out within three months from the time of its deposit.

5. All deposits shall be entered at the time they are made, in the books of the Bank, and also in the pass-books furnished to depositors, who shall then examine the entry in his or her pass-books. The pass-book shall be the voucher of the depositor; and the Bank shall not be liable on any payment without the presentation of the pass-book at the counter, in order that the proper entry may be made therein.

6. Money may be drawn out by the depositor in person, and also by any other person presenting a proper written order or draft, together with the pass-book, or in case of death by the depositor's legal representatives. But no draft will be paid for fractional parts of a dollar, unless it be for the whole amount remaining on deposit, or for interest only.

7. Although the Bank will endeavor to prevent fraud on its depositors, yet all payments to persons producing the pass-book issued by this Bank shall be valid payments to discharge the Bank. In case of lost books, the Bank will cease as to the persons to whom payment shall be made, and without the right of the depositors named in such lost book to question the correctness of the payment.

8. No person, as a matter of right, shall be entitled to draw out money without giving ten days' notice in writing to the Bank, but the Bank, at its option, may pay at any time without such notice, and whoever thereby waiving the right to such notice and term of payment.

9. The Bank shall have the right to refuse the deposit of any individual, or it may return any deposit on giving thirty days' notice to the depositor.

10. On making the first deposit, each individual shall subscribe his or her name in the book kept for that purpose, and thereby signify their assent and agreement to these By-Laws; and if for any reason such subscription shall not be made, every depositor, on receiving a pass-book with these By-Laws printed therein, shall be considered as assenting and agreeing to them, and shall be bound by them. (Signed) CHS. SANFORD.

(B.)

C. M. K. Paulison	1[illegible]	Brought forward	708
George B. Jaques	[illegible]	A. Lilienthal	4
George D. Arcson	[illegible]	David Haas	4
James L. Dayton	[illegible]	Thos. Dennis	10
Garret Van Cleve	[illegible]	L. S. Richardson	4
Solomon Kip	[illegible]	Geo. Cormack	4
Samuel P. Everts	[illegible]	John Cormack	2
John V. Gridley	[illegible]	Jas. Noble	2
Jacob Cromwell	[illegible]	John H. Meyer	1
G. W. Stevens	[illegible]	John H. Bishop	1
John J. V. Westervelt	[illegible]	Stearns & Marvin	10
Edw'd. Nathan	[illegible]	Geo. C. Ley	10
A. Louis	[illegible]	Francis Bolton	10
A. P. Smith	[illegible]	Thos. Auld	4
James Cassidy	[illegible]	J. H. Willis	20
Timothy McKiernan	[illegible]	Thos. Wells	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. J. Howell	20
A. Stuart	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
John Deeds	[illegible]	Stewart Murray	1
Jacob Dessberg	[illegible]	John McNaught	1
Joseph Lewis	[illegible]	H. McLean	4
Robert [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
J. Isenberg	[illegible]	I. Lamb	1
James Armstrong	[illegible]	J. Depay	3
Jacob Behr	[illegible]	C. E. Martine	10
John F. Mills	[illegible]	T. Dunham	5
John Williams	[illegible]	Thos. Gray	10
W. McQueen	[illegible]	Gilbert Sweet	2
William Palmer	[illegible]	Geo. K. Chase	2
S. A. Robeson	[illegible]	Catherine Leetch	10
P. T. Winter	[illegible]	D. A. Comstock	1
John A. Robeson	[illegible]	J. S. T. Stranahan	20
John H. Brand	[illegible]	Richard P. Herrick	20
A. E. Covey	[illegible]	Alexander Chalmers	2
G. T. Turbana	[illegible]	William Browning	4
George S. Still	[illegible]	J. & P. Coppell	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	David J. Levy	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	George Clarke	4
Charles Gillespie	[illegible]	Henry Waldron	10
Joseph Smith	[illegible]	Cyrus Loose	10
George Cameron	[illegible]	I. G. Bacon	20
John A. Myer	[illegible]	Pat. Calhoun	4
Joseph Miller	[illegible]	James M. Crow	1
L. C. Dye	[illegible]	C. Potter	20
Mead & Knight	[illegible]	W. A. Crolius	4
Joseph & Mary	[illegible]	C. M. K. Paulison	219
McAuliff & Mahoney	10	Garret Van Cleve	73
Charles Simpson	[illegible]	George B. Jaques	73
James Angell	[illegible]	Jas. L. Dayton	73
John A. Keogh	[illegible]	Jos. Potter	73
James Ralph	[illegible]	J. V. Gridley	73
George A. Dockstader	[illegible]	G. W. Stevens	73
George F. Pendleton	[illegible]	John J. V. Westervelt	73
Ira H. Tuthill	5	S. P. Everts	73
Mark Freeman	2	G. D. Arcson	73
Stephen Cromwell	60	John Barnet	10
C. H. McCreery	1	Thomas Chinney	2
Carried up	700	Total	$2,000

STATEMENT C.—NOTES NOT YET DUE.

Drawers.	Endorsers.	When due.	Amount.	Est. Value.
C. E. Potter	Jas. Lloyd	Oct. 31	$250 00	$250 00
Hugh Moore	Fowler & Franklin	Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaugh & Co.	H. B. Wood	Nov. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Cummings	A. McGuire	Nov. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edward Roberts	Roberts, Sanford & Co.	Nov. 25	618 76	618 76
R. L. Church	Jas. Lloyd	Dec. 21	481 75	481 75
S. R. Houghton	G. Boardman, Jr.	Dec. 23	1,000 00	500 00
Jno. Dowde	Lafarge Fire Bank, 10 shares 8th-av. Bank stock			
J. R. Houghton	G. Boardman, Jr.	Dec. 17	250 00	120 00
N. E. Wood, ass'n	Stockton & Chappell	Dec. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Dec. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1855		
J. R. Houghton	G. Boardman, Jr.	Jan. 6	1,000 00	500 00

NOTES PAST DUE.

Drawers.	Endorsers.	When due.	Amount.	Est. Value.
G. S. Still	F. A. Colen, collateral	Oct. 20	254 22	254 22
J. Isenberg	6 shares 8th-av. stock	Sept. 17	150 00	[illegible]
C. G. Curtis	G. Curtis	Sept. 25	[illegible]	200 00
G. S. Still	15 shares 8th-av. stock collateral	Sept. 15	134 53	130 00
G. K. Chase	5 shares 8th-av. stock collateral	Oct. 21	200 00	
S. Martin	Roberts, Sanford & Co.		189 40	189 40
			$7,036 30	$[illegible]

OVER-DRAFTS OTHER THAN BY DIRECTORS.

Jac. Deubs	75	75
J. M. Conklin	7 50	
G. Curtiss	4 12	4 12
E. P. Bunker	5 40	
G. K. Chase	2,381 69	
J. Isenberg	38 93	
Geo. Russell	28 84	28 84
Stewart & Smith	75	75
S. Leetch	1 23	1 23
	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]

PROTESTED NOTES AND OVER-DRAFTS IN HANDS OF G. S. STILL, ATTORNEY.

Warren Chapm'n	McMillan & Seymour	$1,000 00	
J. H. Willis	Check on East River Bank	100 00	
D. Merrison	C. Agnew	493 15	
Jas. Armstrong	8th-avenue st'k, valued	[illegible]	
C. D. Bissell	Jas. H. Willis	[illegible]	75 00
C. Gillespie	D. Merrison	[illegible]	
Jas. H. Willis	8th-av. stock	[illegible]	
Jas. Nelson	Jas. Berrey	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Davis	F. Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Cotton	Over-draft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Berrey	Over-draft	[illegible]	
Nathans & Co	Over-draft	[illegible]	
F. Cotton	Over-draft	170 00	87 00
F. Cotton	10 shs. 8th-av. B'k, not'd	[illegible]	
F. V. Bebee	W. E. Bebee	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Willis	G. E. Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Young & Cromwell	S. Cromwell	1,000 [illegible]	1,000 [illegible]
Jas. Goldie	N. E. Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible]	$[illegible]

STATEMENT D.—DIRECTORS' INDEBTEDNESS.

Discounted for.	Drawer.	Endorser.	When due.	Discounts.	Overdrafts.	Total.	Estimated Value.
C. M. K. Paulison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Signed) CHARLES SANFORD.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard. Ships W. S. Travis, Smith, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; B. L. Gilchrist, Levensaler, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible], Dutchfield, (Han.,) Pohn, Hamburg, [illegible]; [illegible], Westmoreland, Decan, Philadelphia, [illegible]; [illegible], Jr., Curtiss, Sydney, Cape Town, [illegible].

Barks [illegible] (Sard.,) Russo, Genoa, M. Pastecaldi; Malden, Johnson, Montevideo, Russell & Vining.

Brigs Cyrene, (Br.,) Bogart, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Ludwig August, (Old.,) Plate, Bremen, Hensinger, Muller & Grelling; Clinton, Simmons, Charleston, Geo. Buckley; Wm. Nichols, Leighton, Boston, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. G. W. Cummings, Merrell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ann Saxton, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; G. A. Lindsay, Day, Newberne, Davis & Holmes; Warbler, French, Providence, master; Le Roy, Post, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, E. T. Nevins; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Tibbils, Corson, Plymouth, Johnson & Slaght; Rinegold, Loveland, Mobile, [illegible] & Co.

Propellers Georgia Creek, Capen, Baltimore, J. F. Smith; Curlew, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop Nolan, Benson, New-Bedford, master.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light, from San Juan—H. L. Stetson, W. H. De Forest, B. Cowell, T. L. Hunt, C. R. Middleton, Mrs. H. E. Adams, infant and servant, C. Baker, C. [illegible], Porter, T. F. Fisher, D. Benlayne, [illegible], Mackley and wife, Rev. Dr. Reynolds, [illegible], W. McFadden, H. W. Jackson, C. F. Lippitt, J. [illegible], J. S. Tutt, W. E. Reed, J. H. Lower, J. C. French, wife and infant, G. C. Rice, Capt. Kennett, O. Streeter, Mrs. E. Snyder, M. M. Coughlay, Mr. Porter, J. H. Riley and wife, Dr. S. Wales, Mrs. S. A. Lewis, Capt. Chase and wife, Mr. Standish and child, Wm. [illegible] and wife, H. A. Crabb, [illegible], Mrs. Standish and child, E. Davis, S. C. Potts and wife, C. H. Jackson, N. Robinson, C. W. Reed, J. McNutt and servant, A. G. Keasle, F. G. Cheney, J. M. Chewry, J. S. Irwin, J. Parrett, J. H. Manton, G. M. Hutton, P. Grant, E. J. Inglee, J. G. Sheldon, J. T. Smith, R. Perrine, J. Owen and wife, E. Minnick, H. A. Sharp, Miss A. M. Merchant, S. Nathan, S. Oakley, J. R. Ingersoll, Mrs. G. Ball and child, Mrs. McKay, H. G. Otis, H. W. Read, J. Bryant, R. Bryant, S. M. Gardner, J. Hasson, Mr. Birge, A. Bowbridge and wife, C. H. Stone, O. Allen, S. L. Alexander, V. G. Lyon, Mr. Rogers and son, J. H. Adams, D. F. Cheate, J. J. Leitch, and 3[illegible] in the steerage.

In Steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Col. T. [illegible] Ward, U. S. Consul at Panama, Capt. Henley and lady, Capt. Ellerider, J. Bray, John Charles, George Maxwell, N. Graves, M. Calafat, Geo. McBride, S. D. F. Durand, Wm. Mills, R. R. Perez, D. F. Carrera, D. M. Mesuro, F. D. Segar, F. Soga, A. Donato, A. Donato, Jr., Thos. Perry, Wm. Burns, Wm. Parker, and a number in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets....... 4 42 | Moon rises.... 1 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 05 | Gov. Island.. 4 36 | Hell Gate...... 6 37

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan del Norte, with specie, and passengers to C. Morgan.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, New-Orleans Oct. 5, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Monday, 9 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, hence for Savannah; same day, M., lat. 37, lon. 75 10, spoke Br. schr Helena, of Dominica, for Baltimore, short of provisions—supplied her with bread, &c.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Sea Witch, (clipper,) Fraser, Valparaiso 65 ds., with copper, hides, &c. to Howland & Aspinwall. Has been detained 2 ds. outside the Hook in a fog. Oct. 14, Samuel D. Wilson, seaman, native of Boston, aged 19 years, died; at Coquimbo, June 16, John Quin, seaman, of New-York, aged 24 years; at Coquimbo, June 29, Thomas Cummings, seaman, of Scotland, aged 29 years.

Ship Leeds, Reed, Newcastle 57 ds., with coal to E. Richardson & Co.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. and 500 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Bark Roanoke, Perrin, St. Jago de Cuba Oct. 22, with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig E. Drummond, (of Waldoboro',) Pinkham, Trinidad de Cuba Oct. 23, with sugar and molasses to C. Bavendorff, vessel to Nesmith & Sons. Has experienced heavy weather during the passage, and was compelled to cast away 50 hhds. of molasses to free the vessel from danger, having sprung aleak. [illegible] Left no Am. vessels in port.

Bark Cailleme Grant, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Normanby, Delano, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower.

Schr. Mount Vernon, Hammond, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, ——, Boston, mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Eliz. Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ellen, Gould, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence, mdse. to master.

Sloop R. Rhodeman, Smith, Portland, with stone.

Sailed.

Ships Constantine, Williams, for Liverpool; Russia, Merriwew, Liverpool; George Hurlbut, Post, Antwerp; bark Ellen Morton, Coombs, Brunswick.

Memoranda.

The schr. Sarah Jane, Ann Cronin, (of), on Sunday, reports, having had very heavy weather, split sails, and [illegible]. The ship [illegible], Bagsby, from Boston for Mobile, in 30 ds. out, experienced very heavy weather, been on her beam-ends 18 hours, and had lost two men overboard.

Disasters.

Capt. Pinkham, of brig E. Drummond, from Trinidad de Cuba reports: Sept. 23, on the passage out, in lat. [illegible], lon. 71 15, fell in with the wreck of brig Ucalo, of Philadelphia, waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned, house washed away, colors flying on the stump of the foremast. Boarded her, and took a small quantity of old rigging. She was apparently loaded with oil.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 11, lat. 31 20 S., lon. 30 30 W., signalized Br. bark Pudsey Dawson, bound S.

Oct. 15, off Trinidad (South Atlantic,) was signalized Br. bark Rainbow, from London for California.

Oct. 15, lat. 25 20 S., lon. 30 15 W., Br. ship Gen. Hewitt, from London for Australia, 40 ds. out, with passengers—all well.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Union-square, 14th-st.—First appearance of Signor MARIO in Rossini's Opera IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA.

On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., will be presented, for the first time in this house,

IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA.

Madame GRISI
Signor MARIO,
Signor BADIALI,
Signor SUSINI,
will appear.

In announcing Signor MARIO for the role of Count Almaviva, the management have the positive assurance of himself and his physicians that he will undoubtedly be able to appear.

The scenery designed, expressly for this Opera, painted by Signor Allegri.

The various saloons for promenade and refreshments are now open, and kept by Daniel B. Wagner, of Nos. 768 and 566 Broadway.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Ticket to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes............$2
Second Circle of Boxes.........................$1
Amphitheatre.........................50 cents.
Private and Proscenium Boxes, from.................$8 to $20

Seats may be secured at the Box-Office on 14th-st., daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall st.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CASTLE GARDEN.—THE GREAT FESTIVAL WEEK.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 15, and During the Week. A NEW AND SPLENDID PROGRAMME will be presented. THE NICOLOS IN THEIR GREAT FEATS. Superb Horsemanship by M'LLE. CHIARINI, the model equestrienne of the age. Master JESSE SANDS will appear for the first time in a new and brilliant act of horsemanship called THE COURIER OF SEBASTOPOL, in full Russian costume, on Four Steeds. Besides a great variety of other performances, by the combined Troupe.

M'LLE CHIARINI, will dance the Cracovienne on the Stage.

On THURSDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. JOSEPH T. SWEET.

On SATURDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. JOHN VANDERBILT, Manager.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, and every evening during the week, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, consisting of the best "Negro Melodies," Banjo Solos, Duets, Plantation Jigs, and Fancy Dances. And the Grand new Burlesque on the Opera of NORMA, in two acts, with entirely new scenery, dresses, &c.

Norma...... Miss A. Eleanor | Adalgisa...... Miss Hayward
Pollio...... R. Bishop Buckley | Oroveso...... W. Percival
Flavius...... J. A. Bacquin | Clotilda...... T. S. Wellington
Norma's children, Druids, &c., &c.............. Company.
TIME ALTERED—Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES, WHITE AND ETHIOPIAN, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY. H. WOOD............ Business Manager. THIS WEEK, Commencing Nov. 13, the celebrated W. BIRCH, and (in white characters) LA PETITE JEANNETTE, M'LLE SULIEKA, LA PETITE MELLINE. Who will introduce their new Fairy piece, interspersed with tableaux, jests, poetry, &c., supported by a company of eleven performers. Also the renowned Dr. VALENTINE, in his creation of eccentric character, with other new attractions. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new version of the MUMMY. Ginger Blue, (with songs,).......... George Christy. Larry O'Brien, (with songs,).......... S. A. Wells. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway. Revival for one week of the LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE ON THE RAVEL FAMILY. By special request of numerous patrons. La Petite CHRISTINE, in some Songs and Dances. Engagement of the celebrated Artist, Mr. Wm. [illegible]. [illegible] To conclude, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, with the mirth-provoking pantomime of SAMPATCHIENO OR THE RED GNOME. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—To-night, WEDNESDAY, the last night of three old favorites: Last night of the SERIOUS FAMILY. Last night of the THOUSAND MILLINERS. Last night of BEN BOLT. These very attractive and popular pieces must be laid aside to make room for many original novelties now ready for production. Mr. Burton as Aminadab Sleek, Joe Bags, and Madame Vandepants. TO-MORROW—The new American play of THE UPPER TEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls $1; Private Boxes $6 and $7. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, will be presented the romantic drama of THE BRIGAND. Alessandro Massaroni........ Mr. Wallack. After which the comedy of SONS AND SYSTEMS. To conclude with Farce of A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. Third and last week of the engagement of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON. THIS EVENING, the Performance will commence with A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. After which, BOX NETTLES; OR, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. To conclude with the Fairy Burlesque, entitled the INVISIBLE PRINCE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Nov. 15, will be acted the Play entitled TORTESA THE USURER. Tortesa, the Usurer. [illegible] To conclude with THE MORNING CALL. Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Performances AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Superb exhibition of WAX STATUARY, just opened, consisting of over 100 FIGURES FROM LIFE, of distinguished individuals, besides such groups as that of the Nativity, the Trial of Christ, &c.; the living giraffe, living boa constrictor, &c. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, AFTERNOON at 3, and also in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the MAID OF MILAN and the CASTLE OF LIMBURG. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place at the Broadway Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1854. Particulars in future bills of advertisement. Professional aid is respectfully solicited. All communications to be addressed to either of the undersigned Committee: W. R. BLAKE, Wallack's Theatre; W. A. MOORE, Niblo's; J. MOORE, Burton's Theatre; J. BROUGHAM, Wallack's Theatre.

TREMENDOUS ATTRACTIONS AT PERHAM'S, No. 663 Broadway. Negro Minstrelsy, Dancing and Extravaganza, by the Star Troupe. La Petite CHRISTINE in three Characteristic Dances. WARDEN will appear as Sampatchieno, in the laughable Burlesque on the Ravel Family.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes is now closed. During the removal of the goods, and the sales by auction within the Palace, visitors will be admitted at 12½ cents each. The Paintings and Statuary will not be disturbed for the present. JOHN H. WHITE, President.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—No. 659 Broadway, the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, contains in addition to mummies and other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL (Apis) the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores of New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents, New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The Undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are now prepared to receive orders for the same, and would call the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over any other of American manufacture, and the most celebrated brands of foreign manufacture. [illegible] this Paint, which will be found to possess superior qualities of great body and brilliant whiteness. [illegible]

FRANCIS T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.